[TEN PAGES.]

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* ARABIA	903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jan.
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	10th ,,
* ORIENTAL	7284	F. N. Tillard	17th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st ,,
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st ,,
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	28th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th ,,
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th ,,
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5794	T. Leigh	9th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	16th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are Imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
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LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIA LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Jan. 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 860.	Rs. 537-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b VINDOBONA	R. Cobol	4351	17th Jan. 1903
a TIROL	Bretfeld	2,771	20th Feb. 1903
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	F. Colledani	6,500	26th Mar. 1903

a Will call at Karachi, b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
A Steamer	...	...	28th Feb., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 27th December, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

ON and after 1st JANUARY, 1903, PASSENGER RATES from BOMBAY will be as follows:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Saloon.
To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 660	Rs. 325	Rs. 400
To London via Trieste and the St. Gothard	Rs. 700 a	Rs. 400 b	Rs. 525 a Rs. 475 b

For Return Tickets one and a half of the Single Fares is charged plus Railway Fare.

a 1st Class Railway. b 2nd Class Railway.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

37, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

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VINCENT AND COMPANY.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 2nd January, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on TUESDAY, the 30th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 1st January, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 19th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

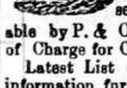
S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 31st December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th December, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm in Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

Calcutta.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	X	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	3,767	Depuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1904.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain X...., to sail on or about the 7th January 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan., 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb., 1903.
B. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Mar. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th April, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 193
Return tickets available 1 year	,, 907-8	,, 530	

No primage is collected on the above fares.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800: 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	Belsito	17th Jan. 1903.
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Muzio	17th Feb, 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 37.

CURZON & Co.

CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS.

LARGEST HOUSE FOR

ALL BRANDS OF

INDIAN, MANILLA,

HAVANA AND CONTINENTAL CIGARS,

BEST EGYPTIAN, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN CIGARETTES,

TOCOS, PIPES, AND SMOKERS REQUISITES.

ALSO SOME INTERESTING CURIOS.

PRICE LISTS FREE.

15, ESPLANADE ROAD,

OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

PROVISION MERCHANTS, CATERERS, &c.,

THE TIFFIN & DINING ROOMS OF INDIA.

(FITTED WITH ELECTRIC PUNKAHS)

SEATING CAPACITY FOR OVER 250 GUESTS

SPECIALITIES.

FRESH OYSTERS

ICED DRAUGHT ALE AND STOUT.

AMERICAN DRINKS.

SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS.

TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE

SERVED AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY UP TO 8-45 P. M.

BAND OF THE 23RD BOMBAY RIFLES PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY FROM 7—9 P. M.

BILLIARD ROOM.

The best appointed in INDIA. Four First-Class Tables fitted with ROBERTS' LOW CUSHIONS.

COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

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APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,

BOMBAY.

XMAS! XMAS! XMAS!

GET YOUR

XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS

FROM

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

AND RELY ON THE QUALITY FOR WHICH YOU PAY.

The best and largest stock of real

AMBER CIGAR

AND

CIGARETTE HOLDERS.

Sterling Silver TUBES with fine AMBER HOLDERS.

Real Meerschaum PIPES, fancy, plain, and with Silver rims.

Real Crocodile, Lizard, Russian and Morocco Leather

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES.

Buck, Antelope, Kangaroo and India-rubber TOBACCO POUCHES,

Sterling Silver CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES and MATCH BOXES.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

Continental, and all the qualities of the best INDIAN CIGARS, and our own High-Class, Genuine

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

EVENING PARTIES, PICNICS,

DANCES, AT HOMES, &c., &c.,

SUPPLIED WITH

ICES, CAKES,

AND ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES

AT SHORT NOTICE

BY

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS

AND CATERERS.

25, 27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALL ORDERS RECEIVE THE PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETORS.

REQUIREMENTS

FOR THE GREAT

DELHI DURBAR.

GLARE GLASSES.

Picked Lenses, without flaws, Air Bubbles or Water Marks Steel, Rs. 6; Nickel, Rs. 10; Gold, Rs. 75.

BINOCULARS.

Goerz-Trieder Prismatic Binoculars are the lightest and most portable Prismatic Glasses made, and are perfection. In Optical and Mechanical Arrangement and Power they surpass all others.

	Rs. a.
No. 20, magnifying 6 times	122 8
No. 30 do. 9 ,,	141 4
No. 40 do. 12 ,,	160 0
"Flammarion" Binoculars are glasses of very high power and definition for their size. These Glasses have been approved and are now used in 18 Cavalry and Infantry Regiments in India	32 0
Aitchison's Patent Pocket Binoculars are powerful glasses and are made entirely of Aluminium. In weight not heavier than an ordinary watch, closes up to a thickness of one inch	45 0

MONOCULARS.

Goerz-Trieder Monoculars are light and easy to carry, and are, therefore, intended for tourists and for general out-door use. The optical qualities of the Goerz Binoculars apply also to these single instruments.

No. 30, maginfying 9 times	Rs. 56 0
No. 40 do 12 ,,	64 0

TELESCOPES.

Our New Army Telescopes produce a clearness of vision and a complete definition to the exact edge of the Object Lens. They are wonderful value in power.

	Rs. a.
Brass mounts and cap, leather body, 3 in. shade, closed 8 in., 3 draw, extended 23 in., including case	20 0
Ditto. do. Oxidized mounts	22 8
Ditto. larger size, 19 lines objective, closed 10 in., extended 30 in. including case	25 0
Ditto. do. oxidized mounts	27 8
Powerful Achromatic Lens, oxidized mounts, closed 11 in., 2 draw extended 24 3-4 in., including case	60 0
Ditto. do. closed 30 in., 25 lines Objective Lens	85 0

WRIST WATCHES.

MILITARY MODEL UNPARALLELED WRIST WATCH. THE PERFECTION OF A WRIST WATCH.

Crystal face, Real Nickel Silver, with Leather Wristlet	32 0
Crystal face Real Silver Case, with Leather Wristlet	42 8
Crystal face Gold case	160 0

The "Service" Wrist Watch is a lever watch, highly recommended.

Real Nickel Silver Case, with Wrist Stoop	25 0
Real Silver Case, with Wrist Stoop	32 0

POCKET WATCHES.

The "Original" Campaign Watch is a reliable watch at a moderate price. A better made and finished watch is not obtainable for less money.

Real Nickel Silver, Crystal face case	Rs. 35
Real Silver Do. do.	,, 50
Do. Hunting case	,, 55
Do. Half-hunting case	,, 60

ORMOLU CARRIAGE CLOCKS.

Cased in handsome leather travelling cases. We have on hand a very fine collection of these useful and portable Time-keepers, all of which are of a quality to last a life-time.

Timepieces, Striking Clocks, Alarums, Repeaters, and Calendars. From Rs. 35

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.

In real Nickel Silver Drums, neatly cased in handsome solid leather travelling cases, strong lever movements, bold figures on dial. An excellent Camp Clock.

4 in. Dial Time-piece	Rs. 55
4 ,, Striking Clock	,, 65
6 ,, Time-piece	,, 75
6 ,, Striking Clock	,, 90
Cheaper Drums from	,, 25

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Rs	as.
Ladies' fitted Dressing Bags From	57	0
Gentlemen's Do. ,,	140	0
Silver and Gold Sets of Shirt-Studs and Links from Rs. 5 and ,,	35	0
Silver-mounted Leather Cigar Cases ,,	18	0
Gold and jewelled Tie Clips ,,	8	0
Silver-cased Gold-mounted Amber Cigarette Tubes ,,	12	0
Silver Sovereign Purses ,,	8	8
Do. with Watch combined ,,	22	0
Gents' Silver Card Cases ,,	10	0
Ladies' Do. do. ,,	18	0
Silver Match Boxes ,,	3	0
Silver Key Chains ,,	12	0
Silver Cigar Cutters ,,	5	0
Silver Cigarette Cases ,,	18	0
Silver Manicure Sets ,,	21	0
Silver Flat Cedar Pencil Cases ,,	2	0
Gold Do. do ,,	36	0
Gun Metal Cigar and Cigarette Cases ,,	11	0
Gun Metal Card cases ,,	12	0
Gun Metal Pencils ,,	3	8
Solid Silver Pocket Pistols or Spirit Flasks ,,	50	0
Nickel Silver Leather-mounted Spirit Flasks ,,	20	0
Nickel Silver Electroplated Sandwich Boxes ,,	40	0
Real Silver Chatelaine Bags ,,	90	0

AND HOST OF OTHER USEFUL ARTICLES.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD CIGAR

SHOULD POSSESS

FRAGRANT BOUQUET

AND

DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR

IT SHOULD DRAW

EASILY

AND

BE MADE OF THE

BEST TOBACCO.

BAHADURS

POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

EVERY WEAK MAN

ASTHMA SEDATIVE, NEMESIS.

SUBSIDES PAROXYMS in a short time; operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, renders respiration more easy.

Per Bot. Rs. 2-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon St., Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL, ARRIVED per HANSA LINE S. S. "TANNENFELS," No. 9 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments, ex above Vessel, are ready for DELIVERY.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

29th December, 1902.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

BETWEEN 15th DECEMBER and 15th JANUARY, the Undersigned will be glad to issue TICKETS to KARACHI and back at the following rates;—

1st Class Return.....Rs. 60.
2nd Class Return.....Rs. 30.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
B. I. S. N. Co., Ld.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THIS COMPANY'S GOODS DEPOTS at CARNAC BRIDGE, COLABA and GRANT ROAD, will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 1st January, 1903.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1902.

POSTAL NOTICE.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

IN ORDER to facilitate the early DELIVERY of postal articles intended for persons residing in any of the Camps at DELHI during the CORONATION DURBAR, the public are requested to specify clearly in the address the name of the particular Camp in which the addressee is residing and to add the words "Delhi Coronation Durbar" or "Delhi Durbar" as the LAST words of the address. It is particularly requested that the name of the post town "Delhi" may not be added as the last word of the address as articles intended for the Camp which are so addressed will in the first instance have to be sent to the permanent Post Office at Delhi and will consequently be delayed.

H. M. KISCH,
Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 27th November, 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TRAIN SERVICE ON DHOND AND MANMAD LINE.

ON and from the 1st JANUARY, 1903, and until further notice the TIMINGS of the following Passenger and Mixed trains on DHOND and MANMAD LINE will be REVISED as under :—

DOWN TRAINS.		Fast Pass. H. M.	Fast Pass. H. M.	UP TRAINS.		Fast Pass. H. M.	Mix. H. M.
Dhond	Dep	14 45	20 35	Manmad	Dep	6 45	18 L
Ahmednagar	Arr	16 53	22 45	Ahmednagar	Arr	11 5	23 55
	Dep	17 6	22 55		Dep	11 24	0 25
Manmad	Arr	20 50	2 45	Dhond	Arr	13 39	3 30

For Revised Timings at Intermediate Stations please see Sheet Time Table.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 24th December, 1902.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer, in charge, Arsenal Bombay, up to 15th January, 1903, for the PURCHASE of UNSERVICEABLE SHOT and SHELL at present in stock in Bombay Arsenal.

2. The form of Contract Deed, which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the Contractors, can be obtained at this office daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted) from 3rd January to 14th January, 1903, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. (on Saturdays till 1 P.M. only).

3. Tenders will only be received on printed forms which are procureable on application at this office at the rate of annas four per set.

4. Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock NOON on 15th January, 1903. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

5. All further particulars and conditions of sale of Shot and Shell can be obtained on application from the undersigned.

C. G. OLDFIELD, Major R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in Charge.

Bombay Arsenal, 27th December, 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of UMER JUSAB, late of Bombay Kutchi Memon Mahomedan Merchant, deceased.

KHATIZABAI, widow of JUSAB ISMAIL, also of Bombay Kutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, mother of the deceased, residing at Bhuj Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay.... Petitioner,

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any Interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Twentieth Day of December in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two and in the second year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

W. LANE,
The 20th day of December, 1902.
Messrs. ARDESIR, HORMASJI, DINSHAW & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

TO MARINE ENGINEERS.

SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE, 59 Bridge St. Glasgow.

PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M.I.E.S.,
Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS who intend competing for BOARD of TRADE CERTIFICATES can be supplied with the following, on remitting £ 1-5-0 to above address :

1 Complete set Arithmetical Papers and Solutions.
1 " " Drawing Cards with "Instructions" and "Statements."
1 Copy "Elementary Questions and Answers."
1 " "Verbal Notes and Sketches."

Part of the above money will be allowed to those, who, on going home, join our classes previous to going up for Examination.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW, AND LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, KHURSHAED MUNZIL, LUCKNOW.

The School Year begins 7th January.

For Prospectus apply to
SECRETARY,
LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW

SALE NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will hold an AUCTION for the SALE of HARDAS amounting to about 2,850 Khandies stored at Kothbar, Kumta and Honawar Bunder Depots on Yellapur at 3 P.M., on the 12th January, 1903, in the Divisional Forest Office, W. D. Kanara, at Karwar.

2. Bidders will be required to deposit previous to bidding Rs. 200-0-0 for each depot bid for as security for good faith.

3. The terms of sale and agreement form are available for inspection of persons wishing to bid at the above auction at Karwar at the Undersigned's Office, and Range Forest Officer's Offices, at Karwar, Ankola, Kumta, Honawar and Bhatkal, between the Hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. on every day save Sundays and Holidays.

H. L. NEWMAN,
Divisional Forest Officer, W. D. Kanara.

Camp Sunkasal, Kanara District, 9th December, 1902.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES, made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES, Miniature Size, complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, Rs. 2. A Fresh Consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas ; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas ; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee ; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURES POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT. VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

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Delhi, 15th December, 1902.

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We highly recommend this well-known Time keeper. There is nothing in the market to compare with it, for which we give a Guarantee for Five Years, and during this period we undertake to put right, Free of Charge, all minor accidents including Breakage of Mainsprings, Oiling, etc.

— OR A —

Set of CORONATION STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2.

— OR A —

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1	Prize		1,000
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2	Do. "	75 "	150
4	Do. "	50 "	200
10	Do. "	25 "	250
100	Do. "	10 "	1,000
200	Do. "	5 "	1,000
200	Do. "	1 "	200
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Orders by Post will receive special attention and special sketches and estimates prepared and forwarded by return.

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IN BEST FRENCH, JAPAN, CHINA AND ALL CONTINENTAL

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A MONSTROUS STOCK OF REALLY GENUINE GOODS JUST TO HAND.

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STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY ; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL ; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose) ; and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkraute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.

SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. / " a la Tomate. / " Plain in finest Lucca oil.

BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
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MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilies, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

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(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT) AGAINST

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, PLAGUE, AND FEVERS OF ALL TYPES AND AT ALL STAGES.

I have received the supply of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC, and I am glad to say that it has been PROVED an EXCELLENT CURE, being speedy and sure.

I have treated several of my friends here, and also several of my gang-men. I shall always recommend it, and when once taken, it will always be a Household Medicine.

JAMES ALLAN, P. W. Inspector, Ahmedabad.

This has been tried over 25 years with success and being perfectly Vegetable can be given to a child with safety.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

Can be had at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

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NOTICE.

OUR Constituents are hereby requested to REMOVE before the 31st of January, 1903, any of their goods lying with us either for repairs or otherwise, and to note the CHANGE of our ADDRESS from 1st of February, 1903, when our OFFICE and SHOW ROOM will be SHIFTED from Hornby Row to APOLLO STREET, SIRDAR'S PALACE.

C. JOST & Co.,
Electrical Engineers and Contractors,
Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

ESSENCE of NEEM is invaluable for poisoned, polluted or poverty of blood, eruptions, sores, etc. Bottle Rs. 2. Essence of Papaya for dispepsia stomachic and liver disorders, loss of appetite, gastralgia, nausea, etc. Bottle Rs. 2. Essence of Chiretta is the extensively used bitter tonic, for debility after fevers, Anæmia, poor blood, etc. Bottle Rs. 2. Doctors use them in practice with wonderous results. Apply to P. MUKERJI, V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS.

Steel Angles, Tees, and Plates.
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FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-BUILT C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London. New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

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EAST STREET, POONA,

SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.
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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

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THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of stock-in-trade of Watches and Jewellery of Messrs. VOGEL and Co. advertized to take place this day and to-morrow has been POSTPONED until further intimation.

SALE OF PACKETS OF PRECIOUS STONES, GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER COINS, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th inst. at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, the stock-in-trade of a jeweller, consisting of packets of diamonds, sapphires, rubies, turquoises, cat's-eyes and opals, pearl necklace and vali. rings set with diamonds, emeralds, rubies, turquoises, and sapphires, a large lot of gold, silver and copper coins, silver buttons, bracelets and small boxes, silk wearing apparel, &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, easy chairs, office sofas, camp-writing dressing, and wash hand tables, almira-glass cupboard, chest of drawers, Brussels carpets.

1 cottage piano by Crassett and Rachee.
4 new hand-sewing machines.
1 D B B L 12 bore rifle by R S Garden in leather case.

AT 2 P.M.

A few lady's and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand victoria.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 double-seated circular brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE BY ROBERTS AND OTHERS, LARGE SIZE CUPBOARD. SAFE BY LORD, ETC.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p. m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Sarkur Building, Apollo Street, Fort, next to Messrs. James Pearse & Co., valuable teakwood office furniture of Messrs. Moll Schutte & Co. made to order by Roberts and others, consisting of office and writing tables, pigeon hole cupboards, shelves, revolving bookstand, revolving and arm chairs, hanging punkhas, sliding glass door and panel door cupboards, office seats, sample tables, inkstands, paper weights, cash and deed boxes, lamp, clock, large size fire-resisting double door safe, 69 by 39 by 24 inches on stand by Lord, copying press, etc.

The property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st Instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Alexandra House, Merewether Road, Apollo Reclamation, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, lined French plush cabinets, glassware crockery and plated ware, windproof lamps, pictures, Brussels carpets, door curtains, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 12th proximo, at 3 p.m.

The effects of the late Mr. L. B. Grant consisting of—
Wearing apparel, revolver and ammunition, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. Emile James, consisting of chests of drawers, dining table, chairs, iron bedstead, wardrobe, kerosine oil stove, cricket bats, picture books lamps, banjo, crockery and glassware, spoons, forks and knives, and sundry other articles.

The effects of the late Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Mehta consisting of gold and silver coins, silver plate and wine glass and gold studs.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Incandescent electric lamps of different voltage and candle power.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bomtay, 29th December, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MANGALWADY LANE, NEAR GIRGAUM.

On SATURDAY, the 24th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagor and on account and risk of the mortgagors Dinanath Sadanand Palekar, Kamalkar Dinanath Palekar, Sunderrath Dinanath Palekar, and Bhagwantrao Sadanand Palekar, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the dwelling-house, chawls, messuages and tenements standing thereon situate at Mangalwady Lane near Girgaum Road outside the Fort and in the Registration district and sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 458 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 489, New No. 2179, Old Survey No. 123 and New Survey No. 2671, and formerly assessed by the Municipality under No. 132 and now D Ward Nos. 149 and 110, Street Nos. 1 and 1 A and formerly and now in the occupation of the mortgagors or their tenants and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property formerly belonging to Vinayeck Pandoorang and now purchased by Veerji Banjee, on or towards the West by the property of Moroba Narayan, on or towards the North by Public Passage called Mangalwady Lane No. 2 and on or towards the South by the Oart of Sorabji Maneckji.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT TAMARIND LANE WITHIN THE FORT.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell at the premises, by Public Auction, at 4 p.m., on MONDAY, the 26th day of January, 1903, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Antonio Loscasso and Andrew Kilgour (the persent Trustees of a certain Indenture dated the 11th day of July, 1867, and made between Peter Mouat Kilgour of the 1st part, Mary Ann Kilgour of the second part and William Watson and Robert Allardice Junior of the third part), the following properties on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Joseph Sopher Isaac and Samba Khatoon his wife pursuant to a power of sale vested in the mortgagee by an Indenture of mortgage dated the 24th day of April, 1900.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and buildings standing thereon, situate in and fronting on the north of Tamarind Lane within the Fort in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, being together with the land secondly hereinafter described, assessed under No. 6, and containing by admeasurement 460 square yards and six-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the east by the land and premises secondly hereinafter described, on or towards the west partly by a passage and partly by the Bombay Fort Press Company's buildings, on or towards the north by the Bombay Fort Press Company's buildings, and on or towards the south by the Tamarind Lane.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and buildings standing thereon, situate in Tamarind Lane within the Fort in the Town and Island of Bombay, fronting on the north of the said Tamarind Lane in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, being together with the land firstly hereinbefore described, assessed under No. 6, and containing by admeasurement 278 square yards and 6-9 of another square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the east by the property of the late Framji Nusserwanji Patel, on or towards the West by the land and premises hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the north by the Bombay Fort Press Company's buildings, and on or towards the south by the said Tamarind Lane, both which above pieces of land are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under old Nos. 114, New No. 4962 old Survey No. 1,527, New Survey No. 9,441, and which said buildings thereon are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1,269, Street Nos. 28, 30, 32, 34.

The abovementioned properties are subject to a mortgage dated the 3rd day of May 1898, and made between the said Joseph Meyer Isaac and his wife Samba Khatoon of the one part and Cawasji Dadabhoy Naigamwala, and Jehangirjee Dadabhoy Naigamwala, for the sum of Rupees 25,000 and interest thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Dinshaw D. Romer, attorney for the mortgagees at his office No. 9, Tamarind Lane, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th December, 1902.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

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ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

NOTES.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened to-day after the X'mas holidays with rates unchanged and only a limited business passing the tendency was somewhat firmer.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.			1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.			1s. 4 1-4d.
Do	6 do	do	1s 4 3-8d
French Francs	3 do	do	170 1-4
Marks	3 do	do	138 1-2
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight	117 1-2
Shanghai	30	" "	162 1-2
Japan	30	" "	152 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.

Cash			Rs. 97 5-16
1st Settlement			Rs. 97 5-16

Money Market—Tone steadier.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	2nd October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	23rd December	5 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	18th Dec.	5 do.
Bank of Madras do.	30th June	4 do.

SEEDS,

	Rs.	a.
Linseed.—Tone firm		
Ready	8	9
Forward April-May quiet...	7	13
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.		
Brown Cawnpore Ready ...	5	4
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ...	5	11
Do, Gujarat		
Do. Forward April-May ...	6	5
Poppyseed.—Tone firm		
Ready	8	6
Forward April-May ...	7	9
Castorseed—Tone steady.		
Ready	23	8
Forward April-May. ...	24	0
Groundnuts—Tone steady.		
Forward Jany-Feby	36	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone dull.		
Howree Khandesh Ready ...	26	12
15 per cent. Mxd. ,,	36	4
25 " " " ...	35	4
50 " " " ...	34	4
Black Kutnee Dec.-Jan. ...	32	4

BERAR AND THE BERARIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have to solicit your attention and that of your readers, and if possible of those in authority to the following few facts and comments in connection with Berar and the Beraris, and I trust you will not refuse me your sympathy, if not your support also, in ventilating the grievances of the people of this Province.

Though of the Assigned Districts we have always thought that we belonged to Bombay. The reasons of our thinking thus are patent enough. All of us since the advent of British rule on this soil have studied under a course of education which looks up to the Bombay University as the "Alma Mater," and it would not be exaggeration if I say that most of the educated men of this Province look up to Bombay as the model place to form opinion and take the initiative in various activities of the modern type. The Bombay dailies find their prominent positions on the table of every well-to-do Library, and dailies of the other Presidencies send their weekly editions as a general rule. This is nothing but a bare statement of simple fact. But in spite of all this immediate past history of this Province under British rule, we hear it asserted that we are going to be joined to the Central Provinces instead of to Bombay. Considerations which guide the ship of state are no doubt various and many times deep, but may we not expect that the consideration of Berar's past education be taken into account in settling the matter of annexation finally? It is now-a-days a hobby with every scribbler to at once ask Lord Curzon him-if to see into things wherever they be, from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas, and it reflects great credit on His Lordship that such a belief in his openness to conviction should be abroad in India, perhaps for the first time. Let me then follow the example of the majority and request Lord Curzon to consider this point of Berars past education and present mental development in the final settlement.

Another small but important matter, and I have done. There is a local pleader's examination for Berar which runs on the lines of the Bombay Pleader's Examination, i. e. the eligibility of candidates being nothing more than a pass at the matriculation Examination of some of the Indian universities. And this is, indeed, fair to those of the Beraris and others who are not possessed of means to undertake a course at College. Berar is still with Bombay in not going higher than the matric as a condition which a candidate must satisfy before he can appear for the local examination. The absurd and unkind idea that candidates must pass the B. A. before they can appear for the Pleader's Examination is on its face impossible, because such candidates cannot be expected to be foolish enough to forego the chance of becoming L.L. B.s. The pleaders examination does not compare ill with the L. L. B. as any one looking over the yearly question-papers of the two examinations and their respective results might readily testify. And in regard to the Berar Pleader's Examination matters have come to such a pass that I mean to speak of a few facts connected with it in a separate letter. Last year out of nearly 50 candidates none passed, and this year out of 40 candidates only three were declared successful: two out of the three requiring grace marks to fill up their required total. Here be it remembered that amongst the candidates for this Examination there were at least 15 candidates who had satisfied the Bombay test in June and appeared here in September. There are at least 20 or 30 students who have been studying law to satisfy the Berar test for the last five or six years, and have not yet reached their goal. If this Province then is joined to the C. P. what will be the fate of those young men as students of law? In the C. P. the test is the F.A. Examination corresponding to our Intermediate Examination.

Under similar circumstances it is the practice in all educational institutions to grant at least 3 or 4 years as the period in which candidates who have last appeared for the examination to be abolished may take their chance and pass. Will not the officers in Berar and in the Central Provinces, and others concerned in good Government exert themselves and see that justice is done in the case of these sorely tried students.—Yours &c.,

S.

A PLAINTIVE CRY,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A supplementary result of the Matriculation examination was published on the 23rd instant. An additional number of 235 students is declared to have passed. These, it is said, were originally plucked in Mathematics and ten to fifteen marks are given grace in that subject to make up the minimum number of marks (twenty-five per cent.) required to pass though the papers on the subject were not unusually stiff this year. Thanks to the learned body of our syndics, who were moved by the tears of the candidates and their loving parents to sanction an unprecedented concession, one is at a loss to know why similar leniency was not extended to other subjects. There is many a student who is plucked and has his whole career of life wrecked by a difference of one mark only in one subject, which is not mathematics, though he might have passed in all the other subjects. Perhaps there was want of a pathetic and touching paternal advocacy for him. If, instead of unduly giving a large number of grace marks in one subject, such as an essential one like the mathematics, a couple or so of grace marks were distributed over all the subjects, it would have been laudable and prudential. There is something so ridiculous and perverse in the above kind of procedure that one does not know how to set it out in its proper colours. It is obvious that such partiality can by no means meet with the approbation of people of thought and consideration.

B, B, N.

December 27.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

TOD—December 4, at 3, Westbourne Place, Clifton, Captain Alexander Edge Tod, formerly of the 1st Madras Light Cavalry, aged 77.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BADARUDDIN—December 23, at Dilkosha, Dacca, the wife of K Badaruddin and sister of Nawab Salimollah, of a daughter.

HAIG—December 15, at the Residency, Hyderabad, the wife of Major Wolseley Haig, I S C, of a son.

LECKY—December 19, at Meerut, the wife of Major R St C Lecky, R H A, of a daughter.

LEHMUNN—December 25, at Bengal, the wife of Ernst Lehman, of a son.

TOOMEY—December 21, at Kanti, T S Ry, the wife of G R. Toomey, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

SARGON—December 13, at Delhi, Florence Kate, the dearly loved wife of Maurice Sargon, and eldest daughter of the late Stephen Brooks, Loco Dept, G I P R, aged 34 years.

SMALL—December 24, at Madras, Susannah widow of the late Mr John Small, and third daughter of the late Captain Jesse Mitchell, Madras Veteran Establishment, and Supdt of the Govt Central Museum, Madras, aged 57 years.

THOMSON—December 19, at Chengmari Tea Estate, Looars Mary, beloved wife of Walter E J Thomson.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 32m. Sun sets, 5h. 32m. High water, 10-58m., 11-53s. Low water, 5-11m., 4-43s.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

Chamber of Commerce balloting for election for a member of the Legislative Council, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

People's Fair on the Esplanade.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Ikhana entered, and the steamer Chilka left the dock on Friday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Arabia and Dwarka entered, and the steamer Parramatta left the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per extra s.s. Coromandel will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a. m. on Wednesday the 31st instant.—Mails for Aden per R. I. M. S. Canning will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on Monday, the 29th instant.—Mails for Aden per transport Nowshera will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on Tuesday, the 30th instant.

A NEW KHOJA BARRISTER :—On the 23rd instant before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell, Mr. Musa Hassambhoy Visram, a member of the Hon'ble Society of Lincoln's Inn and a graduate of the University of Cambridge, and the eldest son of Mr. Hassambhoy Visram of the well-known Khoja firm of Messrs. Visram Ebrahim & Co. was enrolled as an advocate of the H. M's. High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

DOMESTIC AFFLICTION.—At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on Saturday, Mr. J. M. Payne, the Coroner of Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Luximibai, a Hindu woman aged twenty-five years, who had committed suicide by taking opium in consequence of having lost an only surviving son. The deceased was the wife of a labourer and lived with her husband at Fanaswadi. On Friday evening when the husband returned home from work, he found Luxumi unconscious and took her to the G. T. Hospital, where she was found to be suffering from opium poisoning. She died in the Hospital next day. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

THE PEOPLE'S FAIR:—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry between 4-30 and 7-30 p. m. at the People's Fair on the Esplanade to-day.

March	Under the Double Eagle ... Wagner
Overture	Haydee ... Auber.
Selection	Mikado ... Sullivan.
Valse	La Gitana ... Bucalossi.
Song	I'll sing the song of Araby ... Clay.
Selection	Toreador ... Caryll.
Divertissement	Lohengrin ... Wagner.
Galop	The Tourists' ... Fredlie.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

The Band of the 21st. Bombay Infantry will also play at the Fair to-day, between 9 and 11 p. m.

PICNIC AT MAHIM.—A party of 50 persons of the Indian Christian community proceeded to Mahim on Friday morning, a large bungalow had been secured to spend the day. The morning session which lasted for a period of two hours was spent in thanksgiving. The Rev. Baba Padmanji spoke a few words befitting the occasion. Mr. Geo. Williams spoke of the loyalty of the Indian Christians towards the King-Emperor. The party were then treated to breakfast after which they dispersed. The afternoon session was opened after tea at 3 o'clock. It was on the lines of a self-denial meeting. Rev. Mr. Nikambe spoke a few encouraging words and exhorted the assembly to review the year which was now fast coming to a close. In the evening, after a sumptuous dinner, the party returned to Bombay. The arrangements were under the auspices of the "Bombay Indian Christian Union." The Managing Committee and a few other friends were responsible for the success of the picnic.

A STREET ACCIDENT.—Pandurang Damodher, residing in 4th Street, Kamatipoora, was about half past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon proceeding with two other persons along Centre Road towards Bellasis Road, when he was knocked down by a dog-cart, the horse of which had run away. He sustained injuries and was at once removed by the Police to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination the House Surgeon pronounced the case to be a serious one. Consequently Mr. P. H. Dastur, second Presidency Magistrate, was sent for, and Pandurang's statement was recorded by him. From enquiries made by the Police it appeared that the dog-cart and horse belonged to one Sulleman Mahomed, an Arab horse dealer. His coachman Abdul Rahman left the dog-cart in the street and went upstairs to inform his master that the gharry was ready for him. In the meanwhile the horse took fright and bolted, which resulted in the above accident. The horse was subsequently brought to a standstill by policeman No. 1187E, at the junction of Ripon and Clare Roads.

ONE could have wished the polo team sent out by the Blues for the Delhi Tournament better fortune than to succumb in the first round: but they were drawn against strong adversaries in Bikanir, and after a tough struggle were defeated by two goals, the score being, Bikanir four goals and two subsidiaries, the Blues two goals and two subsidiaries. The game which took place on Friday afternoon was watched by a great gathering.

RACING AT MAHALUXMI.

THE THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

THERE was rather a poor attendance at Mahaluxmi on Saturday, doubtless owing to the arrival of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. There was some capital racing, although once again the public were decidedly out of it in their selections. The feature of the day was the success of Messrs. Mathuradass Goculdass and Anandji Nanji's horses, four from their stables being placed first. This notable success is a striking advertisement of the success of the methods of T. Kendall, the trainer: and Oomerkhan the Jockey, who rode all four winners. White Fox, Flying Fox Gaullo, and Grey Fox, all ran capitally in their respective races and Oomer also placed Annie-Lauri in the last race of the day. The following were the results :—

The New Comer's Plate—Winner, Rs 200; second, Rs 100; and third, Rs 50. For Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st July, 1902. 14 hands to carry 9st W I (no landing allowances) Distance—1-2 mile.

Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanji's g a h White Fox, 8st 8lbs, Oomerkhan ... 1
Messrs Alavi Oosman and Mehta's b a h Chamberlain, 9st Soda ... 2
Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h Minting King, 8st 2lbs Heeroo ... 3
Mr A M Shamlan's g a h Sirur, 8st 11lbs Dhondi 0
Mr Ebrahim Mana's g a h Mir Miran, 8st 1lbs Nama ... 0
Messrs Faraj bin Sonadard Fetteh Mahomed's g a h Bunder, 7st 13lbs Robertson ... 0
Messrs Jackson and Garda's b or br a h Kour Sahib 7st 13lbs C B Mahomed ... 0
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanji g a h Dog Fox, 7st 13lbs, Wetherall ... 0
Mr A W P's g a h Sinosi, 7st 4lbs, Native ... 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Kour Sahib; 4 to 1 White Fox; 6 to 1 each Chamberlain and Minting King; 10 to 1 others.

Chamberlain was away first and made the running to the distance, where he was collared by White Fox, who won by a length and-a-half; three quarters of a length between second and third. Time 55secs.

(Winner trained by Kendall.)

Novice Plate.—Winner, Rs 200; second, Rs 100; and third, Rs 50. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under measured since 31st March, 1899, which have not won race value Rs 50 or over. 14 hands to carry 9st 3lbs, W I. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr George's g a h Alexis, 8st 11lbs, Oomerkhan 1
Mr Jackson's h a h Good Hope, 8st 5lbs, C B Mahomed ... 2
Mr Sassoon Ezekiel's g a h Kyam, 7st 13lbs, Heeroo ... 3
Mr Cowasjee Burjorjee's b a h Original, 8st 11lbs, Soda ... 0
Mr Sassyne's b a g Little Arthur, 8st 11lbs, Piper ... 0
Mr Sidney Gaitrey's b a h Rochester, 8st 11lbs, Native ... 0
Mr A A Amer's b a h Panther, 8st 9lbs, Native 0
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Obyan, 7st 13lbs, Dhondi 0
Mr R A Will's b a h Jena, 7st 13lbs, Native ... 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Kyam; 3 to 1 Alexis; 4 to 1 Good Hope; 10 to 1 others.

Alexis jumped off and making all the running won by two lengths from Kyam; three-quarters of a length between second and third. Time 55 1-5sec.

(Winner trained by Tingey.)

The World Stakes.—Winner, Rs 200; second Rs 100 and third, Rs 50. For Arabs which have not won race value Rs 400 W A reduced 7lbs, Allowances Ponies measured since 31st March, 1899, 14 hands and under 4lbs; 13-3 and under 7lbs, (not accumulative.) Distance—7 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's ch a h Flying Fox, 7st 7lbs, Etul ... 1
Mr N Mehta's ch a Silvermane, 8st 0lbs Wetherall ... 2
Messrs Ebrehim Amer and Oosman Mahomed's b a h White Oats 8st 10lbs, Soda ... 3
Mr Ingham's ch a h Ginger, 8st 10lbs Piper ... 0
Messrs Esuff Sheriff and Sahad bin Faraj's b a h Young Robert, 8st 6lbs, Nama ... 0
H H Maharaja Holkar's b a h Young Martaban 8st 6lbs C B Mahomed ... 0
Mr A R Obay's b a h King Edward, 8st 6lbs Oomerkhan ... 0

Betting: Evens, Young Martaban; 4 to 1 Silvermane; 6 to 1 each Flying Fox, King Edward, and White Oats; 10 to 1 others.

Young Martaban was left half a dozen lengths at the start, and never recovered the lost ground. Flying Fox got away attended by King Edward and Ginger. In the straight, Silvermane, challenged but failed to reach Flying Fox, who won by half a length; 3 lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 39 4-5secs.

(Winner trained by Kendall.)

All Horse Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. A handicap for horses. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Mathurdass Goculdass' ah aus m Gnullo, 8st 5lbs. Oomerkhan ... 1
Mr Kelso's b aus g Harpist, 9st 4lbs, C B Mahomed ... 2
Mr J Murdoch's b aus g Fando, 8st 11lbs, Robertson ... 3
Mr T C Naples' b aus g Fando, 8st 13lbs, Cripps ... 0
Mr Mahomedally Mahomedbhoy's b aus g Planet, 8st 9lbs, Piper ... 0
Mr Percy Fischer's b aus g Dart, 8st, Wetherall ... 0
Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Hero's Luck, 7st 12lbs ... 0
Mr R J Hunter's b aus m Repetition, 7st 9lbs, Rook ... 0

Betting: 3 to 1 against Fando; 4 to 1 Harpist and Repetition; 5 to 1 Spark and Gnullo; 6 to 1 Planet; 10 to 1 others.

Gnullo jumped off with Fando and Spark, closely followed by Harpist with Dart last. So they ran to the finish, Harpist challenging vigorously but failing to get up by a quarter of a length; one and-a-half lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 15secs.

(Winner trained by Kendall.)

The Holiday Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdass and A Nauji's Grey Fox, 9st 2lbs, Oomerkhan ... 1
Mr Abdul Aziz Sait's b a h Arabistan, 8st 7lbs, C B Mahomed ... 2
Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h Mror, 8st 13lbs, Heeroo ... 3
Mr Westropp's b a h Chancellor, 9st 5lbs, Robertson ... 0
Captain Browning's ch a h Tirah, 8st 6lbs, Syed ... 0
Captain Bean and Captain Alexander's g a h Regret, 7st 9lbs, Bennett ... 1
Mr Faraj bin Sanat's b a h Nasarulla, 8st 4lbs, Dhondi ... 0

Betting: 2 to 1 each against Grey Fox and Moon; 5 to 1 Chancellor; 6 to 1 Arabistan; 10 to 1 others.

Nasarulla let the field followed by Regret and Chancellor and Tirah 1st. Grey Fox took command at the turn, and never afterwards being headed won easily by a length; half a length between second and third. Time—1min. 21 2-5secs.

(Winner trained by Kendall.)

The Big Pony Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Ponies 14"2 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Jones's b aus m Alma, 7st 9lbs, Dhondi ... 1
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's b aus m Annie Laurie, 8st 3lbs, Oomerkhan ... 2
Mr P F Fischer's br e h Wink, 9st, Wetherall ... 3
Mr A W P's b aus m Cloder, 8st 11b, Native ... 0
Mr Preston's b m Ladysmith II, 8st, Rook ... 0
Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Optical, 7st 8lbs, Bennett ... 0

Betting: 5 to 4 against Annie Laurie; 5 to 2 Ladysmith II; 4 to 1 Wink; 10 to 1 Alma and others.

When the barrier went up, Ladysmith rushed to the front attended by Optical, Wink, Annie Laurie and Cindar last. In the straight Annie Laurie deprived Wink of the lead, but was soon challenged by Alma, who won easily by 4 lengths; half a length between second and third. Time—1min. 4 1-5secs.

(Winner trained by Bleach.)

THE plague returns for the week ending the 20th instant show 14,203 deaths against 13,415 in the week preceding. The principal figures are: Bombay Districts, 7,055 against 6,416; Punjab, 1,734 against 2,145; United Provinces, 1,639 against 1,473; Mysore State, 871 against 806; Bengal 1,285 against 1180; Madras Districts, 478 against 386; Hyderabad State, 641 against 652; the Berars, 316 against 212.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE PROPOSED RAILWAY LINE.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 16th December :—

Read the following proceedings of the meeting of the Docks Committee held on the 15th December 1902:—

Considered draft letter to G. I. P. Railway Co. on the subject of the proposed Port Trust Railway.

The Chairman read para. 9 of Trustees' letter, No. 4418, dated 17th October 1899, to Government and explained that the scheme, as formulated by the Railway Experts and now proposed to be approved, differs in this respect from that considered by the Railway Commission that the grain as well as the cotton depot is to be located at Mazgon. The original proposal has in fact been reverted to, and in his opinion with the utmost good reason, for there is not sufficient room for a depot at Wari Bunder and it is in too close proximity to the Docks for successful working on the railborne system.

The scheme of 1899 involved the acquisiton of the Wari Bunder yard and the displacement of the timber, hay and bone trades at Tank Bunder. It was stated that the Railway Company were to given a wharf and story yard at Tank Bunder, but the consideration of the site of such wharf was deferred.

We have now to provide not only for a re-arrangement in respect of the timber, hay and bone trades at Tank Bunder but also for the firewood, coal and other trades and ultimately, or possibly in the alternative, for the Carnac and Mody Bunder trades to be displayed at Mody Bay to make room for the new docks. The acquisition of the Wari Bunder yard for trade purposes is thus more important than ever.

The Committee proceeded to discuss the general proposals which are—

1. To locate the timber trade north of the Sewree Magazine with provision there for the tone trade.
2. To locate the Railway Yard south of the Magazine.
3. To locate the hay south of the Railway Yard.
4. To add the proposed Timber Pond to the area available for the Cotton and Grain Depots.

After discussion it was resolved that the draft letter be adopted and submitted to the Board for approval with the recommendation that copies be sent to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, with reference to his No. 4990, dated 28th October 1902, and to the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Ry., with reference to his No. 7828-W, dated 30th July 1902, and that the Engineer be asked for plans and estimates for the Port Trust Section of the line to include a double line of rails throughout with reserved space for two more, making four lines in all.

Submitted the draft letter above referred to, addressed to the Agent, G. I. P. Ry. Co. (copies of which were laid on the table), which is as follows :—

I am directed to say that the plans received with your Secretary's No. 37G 5017, dated 25th March 1902, for the proposed Port Trust Railway, have received the careful consideration of the Trustees, who direct me to say that they have no remarks to offer with reference to the alteration making Kurla the starting point of the branch instead of Sion. In the original scheme pains were taken to avoid any interference with the salt pans which we were advised was important but the question appears to be one entirely for the consideration of your Company.

I am to forward a plan showing the arrangements proposed for siding accommodation in connection with the present Docks. The plan has been seen by your Engineering and Traffic authorities and, it is understood, meets with their approval. The Trustees, however, observe that it will be an advantage to use somewhat sharper curves in some instances and they are advised that the radius might be reduced, where necessary, to 400 ft.

The Trustees, I am to say, are definitely of opinion that there are serious objections to the proposed separate passenger line south of Wari Bunder and consider a regular passenger service on this portion of the line unnecessary. It would, in their opinion, be very prejudicial to the goods service and an entirely useless expense besides being a most serious hindrance to ordinary cart traffic. The main goods line could be cleared for the mail arrivals and departures if found desirable and not convenient and there are other possible alternatives but the Trustees wish it to be understood that, as now advised, they cannot approve of provision being made for a regular passenger service on this length. The convenience of the public visiting the Docks will, they believe, be sufficiently met by the proposed Electric Tramway service.

The Trustees observe that no provision is made for a connection with the B. P. & C. I. Railway at or near Mahim. This is an integral part of the complete scheme and is obviously necessary. The Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, reports that he considers it should belong to that Railway. This appears a desirable arrangement and it is presumed they will arrange in communication with you for its construction.

I am to say that the arrangement of sidings for working traffic and the receipt and re-loading of goods at Mazagon will require further careful consideration and, possibly, some material alteration. For example, the provision for cotton sidings appears insufficient for the traffic of both Railways. The Trustees, however, consider that this should not delay the construction of the proposed branch which they desire to see carried out with as little delay as possible and they trust you will now take steps to obtain early sanction to this being done.

They understand your estimates will include the cost of the main line up to the Mazagon Depot and all sidings (except those coloured green on the plan) and subsidiary works for the delivery of goods to consignees and including also the value of the Port Trust land to be occupied for Railway purposes. The reclamation necessary to adapt the land to your requirements will, I am to suggest, be most conveniently done by the Board the cost being included in the value to the charged for the land.

They understand also that you undertake complete financial responsibility for this portion of the undertaking.

They propose, accordingly, to obtain sanction to estimates for the section of the main line south of Mazagon to be financed by them. These will embrace the acquisition of properties on the section through, Mazagon and the complete system of delivery sidings at the Mazagaon Depot as well as the sidings within Dock limits.

A further communication will be addressed to you in reference to the area to be given to you in exchange for that part of the Wari Bunder goods yard which lies to the east of the Frere Road.

Resolution.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1902.

DOMESTIC LIFE IN PERSIA.

WHEN the head of a family is a traveller and writes a sober book on the politics or the sport of a country, it is apparently becoming inevitable that either the wife or the nearest lady relative of the family shall discourse on the lighter side of life, the domestic manners and customs of the people. Only the other day we saw MRS. Colquhoun produce a volume to run side by side with the account of her husband's travels in the Far East. Now we find Miss Ella Sykes furnishing material for a companion to her brother, Major Sykes's "Ten Thousand Miles in Persia." She elected first to enlighten the Indian section of the Society of Arts by reading a paper on the subject at a meeting, a fortnight ago. She entitled her paper, a comprehensive one, "Domestic Life in Persia;" and that her audience might the more readily understand her, told them that owing to the seclusion of the women, the master of the house is practically the sole judge to whom his wives can appeal, and though there are certain laws for their benefit in such cases as divorce, yet it can easily be seen how difficult it is for them to get justice. In fact, she says, the wife is looked upon as a chattel, a possession of which her husband is jealous, more from etiquette than from affection. With the children, she avers, it is something of the same kind: they are not individuals but property belonging to the father, who makes but little account of his daughters and only cares for his sons if they are handsome or clever. Persians do not differ greatly in their manners and customs from the Mahomedans around us in this country, and with slight modifications the scene of Miss Sykes's essay might be transferred to the Punjab or the more intelligent of the tribes in the Frontier Province. The cult of the supernatural is a constant occupation with most oriental people. Persia is no exception to the rule, and no journey can be taken, no doctor called in, often not even a new suit can be worn without consulting the astrologer, and no one would enter a city or house for the first time, or close any important bargain unless the omens were auspicious. No undertaking would be embarked upon on a Friday—not from our reason—but because Friday is the Moslem's Sabbath. A traveller may have secured good omens for a journey, yet if he or anyone else chances to sneeze as he mounts his horse, he will almost certainly put off his start to another day.

Miss Sykes has not much faith in the purity of justice in Persia. According to her idea it resembles that which used to prevail throughout the length and breadth of India and which still prevails in petty native states. The suitor with the longest purse wins, "and the bye-standers naturally take a keen interest in the judgments dealt out. The Governor by no means confines himself to large matters. Like Moses, before the Lawgiver followed Jethro's excellent advice, the Persian ruler adjudicates on the most trivial details, appearing to have no sense of proportion. His "ferashes" are in readiness to carry out the punishments he may decree, being prepared to cut a man's throat, take off a hand or an ear, blind an unlucky prisoner, or subject him to the "bastinado." In some respects they are less orthodox than our own Mahomedans in regard to the use of wine, and although there are some strict men in the faith, the belief that for each glass of wine drunk on earth the expiation in the next world is a draught of peculiarly loathsome water, does not seem to deter them in the least from partaking of the forbidden luxury. As they eat the evening meal close on midnight and go to sleep immediately after it, Miss Sykes attributes the belief in ghouls, divs and the like to nothing more or less than nightmare. The suggestion very likely comes near to the truth. One of the most remarkable phases of Persian superstition is that which tells them that almsgiving is a kind of insurance against the evils of this life. No Persian would think it quite safe to go on a journey without giving money to the poor, and if he were saved from any accident, the numerous beggars would benefit, not so much from a sense of gratitude as from the idea of guarding against a future disaster. Little wonder that among such people lying is looked upon as a fine art. The man who takes another in successfully is applauded, while he who deceives clumsily is regarded as a fool. Patriotism and bravery are decidedly at a discount, and the youthful Persian of to-day is very unlike his ancestor as depicted by Herodotus. During Miss Sykes's stay in Persia, she was often asked at what date the English army was to land on the shores of the Persian Gulf and proceed to take the country, this idea of a foreign occupation being highly approved by all. But whether in seriousness or out of mere politeness, we are not t ld.

Of Persian women and the disabilities under which they suffer, Miss Sykes has naturally much to say. Altogether, the Mahomedan woman in Persia has a less enviable time than her sister in India, though Persia is becoming monogamous, and Persians themselves say it is unfashionable and provincial to have more than one wife. But in reality, we are assured that it is generally the poverty of the country which is answerable for this change in Mahomedan custom. That there are many anxious to relax the bondage of the Persian woman, there can be little doubt, and Miss Sykes mentioned the case of one man almost violently, and certainly irreverently dissatisfied with the status of the women. Miss Sykes made a point of never comparing their lives with her own, fearing to stir up discontent for which she could offer no remedy. But with the pen she was by no means so reticent. When a Persian woman is advanced in years, she often thinks of that inferior paradise to which she can so hardly attain, and she will persuade her husband to let her go on a pilgrimage. If possible, Mecca or Kerbela will be her goal, though if lack of means put these shrines out of her reach, Mecca in particular requiring a long purse, she will perforce renounce the coveted titles of Haji and Kerbelai, and be content with that of Mashtadi.

But even the journey to the famous shrines of Imaum Reza at Meshed is a serious affair for a woman. She must travel in a pannier strapped on to a mule, and in which she must sit in a very cramped position, unless she can afford a palki. Only by continual effort and by making pilgrimages, they are taught, can a woman be admitted into the paradise reserved for her sex—a very inferior place of residence to that which her male relatives will inhabit with apparently but little trouble on their part. The man is taught that women have no souls, and that he will never meet those he has known on earth when he attains to paradise. He, on his part, as Miss Sykes puts it, will be tended by fair houris who sing entrancingly as he sits beside the River of Milk, or stretches his hand towards the delicious fruits with which the boughs of a certain wondrous tree are laden. She, on the contrary, may be writhing in hell, as the Prophet told his followers that when he was permitted a glimpse into the infernal regions, the vast majority of the victims there were women. It cannot be said that any serious steps towards the emancipation of women have been taken, but it is satisfactory to hear that their desirability is not only being discussed but that the necessity for a change has been affirmed by many thinking Persians.

DR. SVEN HEDIN'S EXPLORATIONS.

THE story of Dr. Sven Hedin's explorations in Central Asia, as told before the Royal Geographical Society, shows that there is still a very great amount to be learned about the great continent. Dr. Sven Hedin's tour of discovery was carried out in an extremely thorough manner, and some of his finds throw a great deal of light on the obscure histories of some of the buried towns and villages of Turkestan. In one village, near to the lake of Lop-Nor, the explorer discovered a heap of Chinese manuscripts which date from the middle of the third to the beginning of the fourth century A. D. These documents have been handed over to the learned synologue, Professor Himly, at Wiesbaden, and he is now engaged in deciphering them. They appear to have belonged to a wealthy Chinese merchant, and they are expected to reveal a great deal regarding the manners and customs of the ancient peoples who inhabited these regions. One strange fact about the documents is that although they are so old, the writing differs but little from that to be seen in modern Chinese MSS. Some idea of the difficulty of exploring certain parts of the country, may be gathered from the fact that on one occasion it took Dr. Sven Hedin's party over five days to travel two miles. In the region of Son-lan, the explorer found a new lake. The party was split up into two camps, two miles apart, and whilst they remained on the shores of the lake, the river which filled it left its course and separated the two parties. Owing to the rapidity with which the stream was flowing, it took five days before a junction between the two bands was effected. Dr. Sven Hedin says that it was dangerous to encamp near the shores of this river, as it was apt at the shortest notice to leave its course. The lake also moves in the same way, and in its migrations, of course, the vegetation and the various animals of the desert follow it. The explorer was very hospitably received in Thibet. In the province which he first entered, he was invited by the Governor to a grand banquet (although he did not attend) and gifts of sheep and horses were showered upon him. His arrival in Thibet, however, occasioned a proclamation from the Dalai Lama which contained this passage: "It is entirely unnecessary that any European shall enter into the Kingdom of the Holy Books and spy out the land. In your provinces they have nothing whatsoever to do. If they say they have, then know they must not travel to Lana. And if they do travel, then shall you lose your head." Apparently, according to this proclamation, the unlucky governor who either willingly or unwillingly disobeyed it, would come in for a greater share of punishment than Sven Hedin. The Tibetans were hugely delighted when they saw the last of the explorer, who left Tibet to visit his Excellency the Viceroy His story is a fascinating one, and it is not surprising that it was received with enthusiasm by the Royal Geographical Society.

THE UGANDA RAILWAY.

THE Uganda Railway, perhaps to a greater extent than any other railway in the Empire at the present time, furnishes features of more than ordinary interest to the general public. When in August, 1895, the duty of constructing the Railway was confided to a Committee, it became evident to them, at an early period, that at least some of the works provided for in the reconnaissance estimate of 1893 were insufficient, but being without detailed plans, it was impossible for them to estimate the total expenditure that might be necessary to carry out the undertaking. In the circumstances, the Government asked for a grant of three millions to begin with, but with the knowledge that extra moneys would be necessary later on. Great progress is being made with the work of construction, and before the end of the present financial year the earthworks and bridging on the unfinished portion should be completed. It is possible, however, that in the future the bridging may need certain additions. The works that will then remain unfinished are mostly connected with ballasting on certain portions of the Railway and with water-supply. On this head, according to some recent memoranda published relating to the Railway, definite proposals cannot be put forward until sources of perennial supply have been discovered, and the minimum amount obtainable from them can be roughly ascertained. Meanwhile, water-tanks have to be hauled long distances by train. Some useful information about the territories served by the Railway is given in two pamphlets about the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates respectively, issued by the Emigrants' Information Office. The East Africa Protectorate now includes all the Uganda provinces east of Lake Victoria Nyanza, recently visited by Mr. Chamberlain. The construction of the Uganda Railway over the 584 miles between the port and capital, Mombasa and Port Florence, the railway terminus on Lake Victoria, has done much, and will do more to open up its wide interior. Practically, the protectorate divides itself into two regions with broad climatic differences; the highlands or central plateau which form a temperate zone and are capable of being colonized by European immigrants, and the lowlands or coast districts, which are tropical and probably well adapted for the cultivation of cotton and tobacco. Though it cannot be called suitable for European colonization, officials and men of business can do their work in Mombasa and the other coast towns with no more inconvenience or danger to health than is experienced in India or Ceylon.

THE PORT TRUST RAILWAY.

THE hopes of those who anticipated being able to reach the Mint by train, are doomed to disappointment. As will be seen from the report of the Port Trustees' last meeting which appears in another column, the Trustees are definitely of opinion that there are serious objections to the proposed separate passenger line south of Wari Bunder, and consider a regular passenger service on this portion of the line unnecessary. They would clear the main goods line in case of necessity for arrivals and departures. But as now advised they cannot approve of provision being made for a regular passenger service on this length. They look ahead to some extent believing that public convenience will be sufficiently met by "the proposed electric tramway service." Further ahead they may see the necessity for passenger traffic right into the Fort, but they do not recognise the immediate need of it. In fact the Trustees hold that it would interfere with the goods traffic and be an entirely useless expense.

AMONGST the passengers who left for Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Egypt were Dr. John Pollen, I. C. S., Commissioner of Customs and Baron de R. Ajroldi.

THE cairn erected by Boer prisoners in memory of peace in the Abbottabad parganah of the Huzara District is to be specially preserved, and the North-West Frontier Province authorities have officially acquired the land for the purpose.

FROM the 13th to the 19th instant, 3 Europeans, 3 East Indians, 19 Native Christians, 321 Hindus, and 40 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 386, the death-rate being 39·4 per mille, and the mean for the 10 previous years being 38·7. The deaths are thus classified:—Fevers 116, dysentery 46, diarrhœa 55 and other causes 199.

THE story is told in the Port Office Administration Report of a Mail-carrier in the Godavery District, who drowned himself because he thought the letters for which he was responsible had been stolen. While conveying the Mails, in company with another runner, the unfortunate man left the road to stay for a short time at his own house, and it is believed that while he was there the Mail bag was cut open by some other person. On rejoining his comrade he realised what had occurred. He then decided to return at once to the Post Office from which he had started, and on his way back committed sucide by jumping into a well. The pathetic part of the incident was that it was subsequently found that nothing whatever had been stolen.

SIR W. MARTIN CONWAY, of mountaineering and literary fame, having intimated his willingness to serve, if elected, has been appointed a member of Kensington Public Libraries Committee.

WITH the exception of our late Queen, Mrs. Henry Wood, authoress of "East Lynne," is said to have been the only woman admitted to the Chartreuse, shortly to be removed from French to Italian soil.

A NEW feature of the next Highland Mod, which is conducted on similar lines to the Welsh Eisteddfod, will be an award for Gaelic oratory. The gathering will take place at Inverness, whose inhabitants are famed more for their pretty English accent than for their Celtic speech.

DR. DANIEL MURPHY, Archbishop of Hobart, the metropolis of Tasmania, has recovered from a severe attack of influenza. He and Pope Leo are the only prelates now alive who were raised to the episcopate by Pope Gregory the Sixteenth, the predecessor of Pius the Ninth. Archbishop Murphy, who is eighty-eight, was appointed Bishop of Hyderabad, India, in 1846. His longevity is a grand testimonial to the salubrious climate of Tasmania, for he was considered a dying man by the doctors when he was transferred from Hyderabad to Hobar in the sixties.

THE Teuton is anxious to join with the Celt, but the Celt is clearly more than a trifle suspicious. The "Druid Bards and Orates" of Germany have sent a fraternal address to Hwfa Mon, the Archdruid of the Gorsedd of Wales. The latter has expressed himself as gratified by the attention, but a hint at something like union is rather too much for him. The Gorsedd, he says, is essentially a Celtic movement, and must be confined to the bards of the Isles of Britain, in accordance with its constitution.

THE robbery of the Countess of Selkirk's jewels recalls another and more famous robbery from the Selkirk family. In his buccaneering days, Paul Jones, the real founder of the American Navy, made a raid on Galloway, and landing near Kirkcudbright, paid a midnight visit to St. Mary's Isle, the seat of the Earl of Selkirk, and carried off the family plate. Later in his career Jones, to his credit returned the stolen plate; and if this story reaches the ears of the thieves of the Countess's jewels, they have a famous example of penitent honesty to follow.

THE penalty of "censure with temporary exclusion," inflicted by the French Chamber on MM. Constant and Syveton, carries with it certain collateral inconveniences. If the two Deputies should attempt to return before their sentence has expired, they will be arrested without further ceremony, and locked up for a period not exceeding three days in the French equivalent of the Clock Tower. They will also be on "half pay for two months," and will have to defray out of their own pockets the cost of placarding their constituencies with posters explaining their crimes and their punishments.

FRESH BUTTER FOR INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A few years ago, so few as to be well within the memory of the present generation of Anglo-Indians, the Government of India brought out a young Scandinavian to initiate the people of this country into the mysteries of butter-making. It was an experiment, like many an other, conceived in the vague hope that something useful might come of it, but with only an indifinite idea as to how this something was to be accomplished. That a large proportion of the European inhabitants had from time immemorial been able to obtain only an oleagenous mess, in place of butter, was the reason for attempting it, but very few looked upon it as anything else than a comparatively harmless method of wasting the public funds.

To-day, this experiment has become an established success. The young Scandinavian is the head of an industry which supplies well-to-do members of the European community in Calcutta and Simla with really first class butter, and which is likely to considerably extend its operations in the near future. Branches are being opened in Rangoon and in Darjiling. Even Fort Sandeman, in the wilds of the distant frontier, is not to far away to share in the great boon of obtaining fresh butter.

The achievement is so remarkable, and its success is so important to the health of the European in this country, that it is worth while to visit Aligarh, the headquarters of the industry, to see how it has been accomplished. On a bright morning last November, your correspondent happened to be in the neighbourhood of the dairy. The latter is located in a big, substantially built enclosure standing in an open plain, some three miles from the civil stations. Around is a wide expanse of thin pasture, broken with scrub and trees, the surface white and bare in patches where the soil is impregnated with "reh" salt, verdant in narrow belts where irrigation channels are situated. A wide gate, through which runs a light railway for conveying fodder, leads to a central building well separated from the sheds in which the cattle are stalled. This building is of solid masonry with great arched verandahs that make it delightfully cool. Within it the whole of the processes of manufacture are carried on.

The milk is brought in from the sheds, some of which are within the enclosure while others are located in neighbouring villages, and on arrival, goes at once into the separator. This separator is so small as to appear almost a toy. In reality, it can deal with the produce of five hundred milch kine daily. In appearance and size it is not unlike a tea-table with a kettle with two crooked spouts set on the top and various cogwheels below. On lifting the upper part of the kettle a humming-top like arrangement is disclosed within; which spins with giddy speed when the machinery is set in motion. The milk goes in above and is set whirring by the humming top. The heaviest constituents, which is the watery skim-milk, flies, by centrifugal action, to the circumference and pours in a continuous stream out of one of the spouts. The lightest constitutent, which is beautiful rich cream, takes on less of the centrifugal energy and gravitates to the centre where it is drawn off through the second spout. Milk-warm from the buffalo, is thus separated and there is none of the delay and exposure, with the attendant risk of turning sour, which awaits the time honoured process of standing for the cream to rise. The separation process is also infinitely more complete, almost the whole, instead of only a part, of the butter-making constituents, being turned to useful account. From the separator the cream goes straight into the churns, great barrels revolving on axles, with wooden beaters inside, by which it is shaken and jarred into butter. From the churns the butter is mechanically lifted to a round rotating wooden table, raised in the centre so as to be like a circular lectern and with a gutter around the edge. Here the great yellow mass is manipulated by the help of wooden spades and squeezed and washed. A wooden roller, thick at one end where the table is low and then at the other where the table rises into a peak in the centre, is fixed so as to revolve as the table rotates. The butter passes under the roller which squeezes it flat. On emerging it is turned and heaped by the use of the spades, water playing on it the while, so that before it has made the round and reached the roller again much of the butter-milk has been eliminated. The process is continued until the mass is completely consolidated.

The next process is even more interesting. It consists in the digging out with wooden spades of equal sized lumps and the weighing and wrapping of them in paper. Up to this point the butter has not been touched by hand, but one thinks that this part of the process is impossible without the aid of the fingers of the attendants. The operator stands, in big white apron, in front of the scales. In front of him is a small mountain of butter in either hand he has a small wooden spade. With lightening speed he transfers a lump to the scales, thence it passes on and is folded into clean white paper. The slightest mixcalculation in the size of the spadefull he takes means a portion to be added or subtracted at the weighing, but so skilful does the workman become that hardly a correction is necessary. The spade picks up the exact amount, be it a quarter of a pound or a pound, that goes into a packet. There is no halt in the process and a human finger never touches the butter. From the time the milk enters the separator, to the moment when the paper packets of golden butter leave the ice house for the train, the whole of the handling is mechanical, wooden spades being the sole instruments employed to aid the machines in their task.

The milk used is that of buffaloes, and the only extraneous matter introduced, in the course of manufacture, is a microscopic amount of harmless vegetable essence which deepens the yellow of the pats. A cleaner, more wholesome, or speedier process it would be difficult to imagine. The rooms are cooled with ice, and the result of the care that is taken is that the butter can be conveyed immense distances by rail, without deterioration, even along routes where ice packing is impossible.

Condensing engines where ice is manufactured in great solid slabs, are attached to the dairy. Other plant is in course of erection which will eventually enable the churns and separator to be driven by steam, instead, as at present, by manual labour.

From the dairy the cattle sheds are easily reached. They are long, well-elevated, and carefully paved structures, the sides open to the sunshine and the wind, the feeding troughs ample and convenient. Here one may see buffaloes that are a revelation to the ordinary dweller in this country. A playful young bull, of the size of a growing elephant, sleek and covered with hair like fur, was getting its morning meal when your correspondent arrived upon the scene. It was the kind of animal to inspire ability to climb through the thorniest of fences in the shortest of time, but the genial proprietor did not hesitate to pat and caress the animal and the latter evidently appreciated the attention. Mangel-wurzels grown in the locality, and gram and butter milk, with any amount of green fodder, are what the buffaloes are given to eat. They also have grazing in the open. Their wonderful condition and the surprising quantity of milk they yield, afford remarkable illustration of what care and good management will effect with the elsewhere neglected Indian buffalo.

The enterprise is entirely self-supporting and deserves the prosperity it has attained.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Scotsman" who has had an inside peep into the life of Lord Roberts says the Commander-in-Chief has neither read Kruger's book nor De Wet's, contenting himself with the "Times" summaries. Lord Roberts places Delarey at the top of the Boer Generals in point of military merit.

THE dearth of curates complained of in Church circles some little time ago has not diminished. The vicar of St. Mark's, Woodhouse, Leeds, told his people that he had inserted numerous advertisements and replied to others, and had made the bait upon his hook as attractive as it was possible, and still he had been unable to secure a curate. He had hope, however, that he would find one in time, as a clergyman in Leeds had told him he had been able to secure one after waiting for two years. The vicar has come to the conclusion that they surely need a Society for the Propagation of Curates.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE VENEZUELA TROUBLE.

MR. ROOSEVELT DECLINES TO ARBITRATE.

REFERENCE TO THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 26.

President Roosevelt declines to arbitrate.

The European Governments concerned in Venezuelan affairs agree to submit the dispute to the Hague Tribunal subject to certain reservations. The Washington Government approves this course.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TOUR.

ARRIVAL IN DURBAN.

"TWO PROUD RACES".

CONCILIATORY BUT FIRM.

NO CAUSE FOR DESPAIR.

Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain landed at Durban in the forenoon yesterday. Half a gale was blowing at the time.

They received an ovation from enormous crowds.

The words "Welcome to South Africa" were written in huge letters across the breakwater.

The Governor, the Premier, the Mayor and Legislators received Mr. Chamberlain and drove to the Town Hall where an enthusiastic gathering received him with frantic cheers. The leading men of the Colony were present.

The Town Clerk and the Mayor delivered addresses of welcome. Mr. Chamberlain, in expressing his thanks for the welcome accorded to him, said that the object of his visit was to express the sympathy of the King and of the people for South Africa and to make permanent the new relations between the colonies and the Mother Country.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

The most notable features of yesterday's proceedings at Durban were the enthusiasm displayed in the reception given to Mr. Chamberlain, and the clear, incisive presentation of the situation by that gentleman.

Mr. Chamberlain said that no statesmanship could have prevented a fight for supremacy between two proud races. "The Dutch have now accepted the paramountcy of the British flag. What then can longer separate us?"

He hoped that Lord Milner would be as great in conciliation as he had been in upholding the rights of the Empire.

Mr. Chamberlain to-day received various deputations, including one from the Indian community.

Mr. Chamberlain speaking at a luncheon in Durban, said that the British flag was and must be paramount. A reconciliation should be easy, and there was no cause to despair. He came in a spirit of conciliation, but also in a spirit of firmness. Federation was the great aim in view, but it would be a great mistake to hasten it prematurely.

He mentioned that Government had accepted the offer of a Boer contingent for service in Somaliland.

MR. BALFOUR'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 26.

Mr. Balfour is confined to his room at Whittingehame with influenza.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

Mr. Balfour is convalescent.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP.

THE BURIAL OF THE LATE PRIMATE.

IMPRESSIVE BUT SIMPLE CEREMONY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 26.

The remains of the late Archbishop of Canterbury were removed privately this afternoon from Lambeth Palace to Canterbury. The interment will take place to-morrow.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

The Archbishop of Canterbury was buried within the precincts of Canterbury Cathedral this afternoon. The ceremony was an impressive and simple one. There was a notable gathering of Peers, Commoners and Church Dignitaries. The King and the Prince of Wales were represented.

The Archbishop of York, the Bishops of Winchester, Dover, and Exeter officiated. Simultaneous services were held at Exeter Cathedral and St. Paul's. The Lord Mayor and Sheriff in full state, Lord Lansdowne and other personages attended the service at St. Paul's.

THE BALKANS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has arrived at Belgrade. He is proceeding to Sofia and Vienna. It is generally recognised that the purpose of his tour is to discuss the Macedonian question, particularly to warn Belgrade and Sofia against encouraging the rising anticipated in the spring.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

Count Lamsdorff has conferred with the party leaders of Servia asking their views regarding Macedonia. He is doing the same at Sofia where he is receiving frantic ovations.

RUSSIAN MINISTER TO ABYSSINIA.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

Lishin, the new Russian Minister Resident in Abyssinia, has sailed for Jibutil with a full staff of Legation.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 26.

The Bombay mails of the 13th instant, arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

A BANGALORE correspondent was in error when he stated that the Military Works were responsible for the construction of the Tower of St. Mark's, Bangalore, which fell on the 19th instant. We are informed that the Military Works had absolutely nothing to do with either its design or its construction.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE NEW NAVAL SCHEME.

LOWER DECK COMMISSION.

WELCOMED BY THE SERVICE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

It is expected that the New Naval scheme will beneficially affect recruiting as it opens the way to commissions for men of the lower deck and increases the chances of promotion. Engineers are particularly pleased at the scheme which is cordially welcomed by the general public.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 27.

Under the new rules Admiralty cadets can enter the navy at the ages of 12 and 13, and be distributed in different branches of the service when they reach 20. Engineers will have executive titles up to rear admiral. Sixty Lieutenancies have been given to warrant officers.

THE QUEEN'S DINNER.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' DEPENDENTS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

The Queen's dinner to the Widows and Orphans, in London, of soldiers and sailors who died during the war, took place to-day at the Alexandra Trust, City Road. There were 1,800 guests. Their fares to the place where the dinner was given, were paid for them. A big crowd watched the arrivals. The Queen sent the kindliest message to her guests. A splendid variety entertainment followed.

SOMALILAND.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28

It is understood that the force which is landing at Obbia will only prepare a base of operations. A general advance is improbable before April. Italy does not participate in the expedition, although she is attaching several naval and military officers.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT ANDIJAN.

There is a continuous undulating upheaval of the earth at Andijan and in the surrounding districts causing the greatest terror. The population is living in railway carriages.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN CANADA.

An express train crowded with Christmas travellers collided with a goods train near London, Ontario. It was overturned into a ditch. Twenty-five passengers were killed and thirty injured.

THE SAXONY ROMANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 27.

The "Indian Daily News" London Correspondent, wiring on Thursday, says that the Crown Princess of Saxony, who suddenly disappeared, was accompanied by her eldest brother, the Archduke Leopold, in her flight.

CRICKET.

THE AUTHENTICS vs. THE CALCUTTA CRICKET CLUB.

A SIGNAL VICTORY.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 26.

The match between the Authentics and the Calcutta Cricket Club was commenced yesterday, the Authentics playing all yesterday and part to-day, all members scoring heavily. The Calcutta team in their first innings made only 66 runs and following on scored 79 for the loss of six wickets, when stumps were drawn for the day.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 28.

The cricket match between the Authentics and the Calcutta Cricket Club ended yesterday morning in the severe defeat of the home team who lost the match by an innings and 333 runs.

OXFORD AUTHENTICS.

1st Innings.

H B Chinnery l-b-w, b Heckle	74
A Hornby, c Bray, b Stewart	111
F H Hollins b Guise	90
R A Williams, b Quin	0
R H Raphael, c Macpherson, b Quin	6
K J Key (Capt), c Whiteaway, b Heckle	26
G H Simpson, Hayward, b Heckle	35
J E Tompkinson, c Bray b Stewart	37
J M Ridley, b Guise	24
H Powys-Keck, b Guise	0
J B Aspinal, not out	4
Extras	17
Total	494

CALCUTTA CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.

J D Guise, cHollins, b Williams	10
A H W Bentinck, b Powys-Keck	0
Capt Healing, c Simpson-Hayward, b Powys-Keck	3
F E A Whiteaway, c Aspinal, b Williams	0
C P Bartholem, b Powys-Keck	0
J H Heckle, c Raphael, b Williams	16
A C Patterson, c Chinnery, b Williams	15
M R Quin, c Chinnery, b Powys-Keck	5
E H Bray, c Tompkinson, b Powys-Keck	5
F H Stewart, not out	0
A G H Macpherson, b Williams	0
Extras	12
Total	66

CEYLON vs. MADRAS C. C.

BIG STAND FOR NINTH WICKET.

MADRAS, DECEMBER 27.

The match between the Ceylon and the Madras Cricket Clubs was resumed to-day in fine sunny weather. The drying wicket became bumpy and tried the batsmen severely. However, they stood up pluckily and Hanman and Williams made a great stand for the 9th wicket. Scores :—

CEYLON.

Wildock, c Smyth, b Tweedie	51
Macaulay, b Smyth	17
Bonener, b Smyth	54
Skrine, c Sub, b Smyth	18
Lewis, c Morrison, b Tweedie	2
Rooke, c Firth, b Tweedie	22
Loose, c Klug, b Smyth	2
Hanman, c Phillips, b Klug	51
Baikwill, run out	32
Williams not out	35
Forbes, c Scrouts, b Smyth	12
Extras	27
Total	333

By four p. m. the Madras C. C. had lost 8 wickets for 97 runs, towards which Challenor and Stephenson each contributed 20, Rooke and Waldock bowled excellently, the former taking 6 wickets, and the latter two. The wicket is drying and is becoming increasingly difficult.

MADRAS, DECEMBER 28.

Ceylon got the Madras Cricket Club out for 107, Rooke taking 7 wickets for 41 runs; following on Madras lost two more wickets with the score at 97, of which Stephenson made 54 not out. The match thus ended in a draw in Ceylon's favour.

Ceylon plays the Madras Presidency on Monday, 29th, and the two following days.

THE GERMAN CONSUL-GENERAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, DECEMBER 28.

Baron von Sternberg, German Consul-General, has obtained extension of leave and does not now arrive in India until the latter part of January. Dr. Voszatoy officiates until his return.

VISIT OF A CELEBRATED ENGINEER.

DELHI, PRESS CAMP, DECEMBER 28.

Sir Alexander Rendal, the celebrated Engineer; comes out on a visit to India, arriving about February.

THE SOUTHERN SHAN RAILWAY.

The report of the survey of the Southern Shan Railway is now under consideration. The estimated cost is seventy-five lakhs which is considerably less than first expected.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

THE REHEARSALS.

DIVINE SERVICE.

DELHI PRESS CAMP, DECEMBER 28.

Yesterday's rehearsal of the Military Review was an imposing display. Lord Kitchener reviewed the troops who numbered 35,000, comprising 67 squadrons of cavalry, 35 battalions of infantry with artillery engineers and mounted infantry in proportion to form an Army Corps. After the whole force had marched past, the artillery and cavalry went by the saluting base at trot, the artillery subsequently galloping and the cavalry forming up in a great line across the review ground and charging to within fifty yards of the saluting point. The spectacular effect of the final manœuvres was destroyed by great clouds of dust which completely hid the galloping artillery and the charging cavalry.

During the rehearsal of the review the Chief's retinues was conducted simultaneously in the Amphitheatre. The show was one of extraordinary glitter and colour and brilliantly indicated the magnificence of the spectacles which will begin with the Viceroy's state entry to-morrow.

Amongst the latest arrivals here are Mrs. and Miss Leiter.

An impressive service was held here in the Viceroy's Durbar tent to-day. The Bishop of Lucknow officiated, and preaching from the text "So teach us to number our days that we may get us a part of wisdom," summed up the events of the year which is about to close with a great and significant occasion, after seeing the declaration of peace in South Africa and the recovery of his Majesty the King. The congregation included the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Bishop of Madras, the Chief Justice of Bengal, General McLeod and most of the Lieutenant-Governors and and heads of administrations.

FIRES IN THE DELHI CAMP.

FLIMSY STANDS FOR SPECTATORS.

ARRIVALS AT THE CAMP.

DELHI, DECEMBER 27.

Several fires occurred in the camp last night. The decorations at the central station for the arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy were set ablaze and quickly destroyed, and the Maharaja of Travancore's cook house, a large structure with a corrugated iron roof was burned down about dinner time.

The stands erected in Chandni Chowk and the neighbourhood of the Jumna Masjid for spectators viewing the state entry on Monday, are of the flimsiest kind, especially those surrounding the Masjid. They suggest the prospect of serious accidents, but I am told that those near the great Mosque will not be used. None of the stands, fortunately, are high.

The arrivals to-day include the Grand Duke of Hesse and the Viceroy's guests from England by the Arabia. These travelled from Bombay by a special train. Rehearsals of the military review and the Raja's review took place to-day.

PARSI AMENITIES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, DECEMBER 27.

The Jamsi Parsi ladies and gentlemen met at the railway station to do honour to Sir Jamsetji and Lady Jamsetji Jejeebhoy on their way to the Delhi Durbar. They were treated to light refreshments after which they were garlanded. There were also present Sir Dinshaw and Lady Petit, Mr. Jamsetji Tata, Dr. Temoolji Manekji Petit, Mr. Edulji Rporter, Kaikhusro Manekji, of "Samachar," Mr. Byramji Nowroji, Mr. Purvezji Boyce and many others. At Gwalior similar honours were paid.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DELHI, DECEMBER 28.

Major Crawley, 12th Lancers, and Lieutenant the Hon'ble Dr. M. P. Carleton, 9th Lancers, join the West African Frontier Force.

Royal Artillery postings:—Lieutenant-Colonel Boteler from 27th Brigade Division to Field Artillery, India; Captain Jennings to 61 Company; Captain Goldie from 99 H. to 25th Battery; Captain Atlay from 15th to 32nd Battery; Lieutenants Humphreys from 23rd to 42nd Company.

Army Medical postings:—From Home to the Punjab Command—Major Reilly and Lieutenant Ritchie, Foulds and Weston; to General, Lieutenant Colonel Brazier Creagh, Captain Hopkins and Lieutenant Roche; to Madras, Lieutenant Wells; to Bombay, Major Jones and Lieutenants Thorpe and Robinson.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

DECEMBER 28.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, Interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoer, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoer, perfect, Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Ismid.

A CALCUTTA STEAMER ON FIRE

DESERTED BY PASSENGERS AND CREW.

NO LIVES LOST.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 28.

The steamer Gairloch, Captain Craig, which left Colombo on the 19th instant and arrived at Calcutta yesterday, reports having passed on the 24th instant at 2-25 a. m. a steamer which was on fire fore and aft. She had two masts and a yellow funnel. The boat davits aft were swung out on the starboard side, but no trace could be found of any boats or of passengers and crew.

A telegram received by Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., yesterday, from Colombo states that the crew of the abandoned vessel have been safely landed there by the B. I. steamer Surada.

A notice issued by the Calcutta Post Office shows that the abandoned steamer is the Mombassa, belonging to the Buck nall line. She sailed from Calcutta for New York on the 19th instant, her local agents being Messrs. Ralli Brothers. Her position in the Bay of Bengal port is given as in latitude 15 degrees, 22 minutes north, longitude 85 degrees 24 minutes east, but she is drifting in a south-westerly direction at the rate of a knot an hour, and being on the ocean high road to Ceylon is a danger to navigation.

A notice published in Bombay is to the following effect:—"The steamer Membassa, of Glasgow, reported abandoned in latitude 15 degrees, 22 minutes north, longitude 85 degrees, 24 minutes east, is on fire and drifting in a south-westerly direction at the rate of a knot an hour. She is a danger to Navigation. Mariners to be warned."

CALCUTTA RACES.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 27.

The following are the results of to-day's races:—

The Grand Annual.—Distance two miles over eight flights of hurdles.

Carrara (Carter)	1
Loch Arden (Smallman)	2
Pope (Hoyt)	3

Won by two lengths; one length separating second and third. Time 3 mins. 4 4-5 secs.

Match.—Distance five furlongs.

Not Yet (Robinson)	1

Won by four lengths.—Time 1 min. 7 1-5 secs.

Christmas Selling Handicap—Distance five furlongs.

Naimadee (J. Butlin)	1
Trollop (Hard)	2
Spray (Smith)	3

Won by two lengths; one length dividing second and third. Time 1 min. 4 3-5 secs.

Lawn Stakes.—Distance, six furlongs.

Certitude (Murphy)	1
Chillagoe (Ramshaw)	2
Teesota (Balchan)	3

Won by one-and-a-half length, one length separating second and third. Time 1 min. 17 secs.

Cooch Behar Cup—Distance one mile and a quarter.

Stand Off (Robinson)	1
Hoop Iron (Murphy)	2
Record Reign (W. Southall)	3

Won by two lengths, one length dividing second and third. Time 2 mins. 10 3-4 secs.

Stand Stakes—Distance, seven furlongs.

Bess (Ramshaw)	1
Esmeralda (Penton)	2
Revelf (Hoyt)	3

Won by a head, half a length dividing second and third. Time 1 min. 38 3-5 secs.

Sandown Park Stakes—Distance five furlongs.

Vigorous (W. Southall)	1
Kingston (Murphy)	2
Malto (Robinson)	3

Won by a length and-a-half, a length between second and third. Time 1 min. 3 secs.

Gunny Meah Cup—Distance R. C.

Rifleman (Onell)	1
Yankee Boy (Ramshaw)	2
Florin (Butlin)	3

Won by three lengths, one length dividing second and third. Time 3 mins. 3 4-5 secs.

THE WIDOWS' FETE AT TOWN HALL.

One of the most interesting events in connection with the celebration of his Majesty's Coronation in India took place at the Town Hall on Saturday afternoon. This was the fete for poor Christian widows of Bombay. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote were the patrons of the fund which has been organised by the secretaries of the Bombay Amateur Variety Company. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags and foliage. On the platform was hung a portrait of his Majesty the King-Emperor, which was decorated with red, white and blue flowers. Three rows of table each to accommodate 70 people, were arranged in the middle of the hall and were well laden with the choicest Italian and French confectionery, fruits and varieties of sweets too numerous to mention. The catering was entrusted to Messrs. Mongini Brothers of Church Gate Street, who, it is needless to mention, carried out the arrangements in an excellent manner. The Coronation cake, a description of which has already been given in our paper, was much admired by the widows and the visitors. Shortly after four o'clock the widows began to arrive and were received by Messrs. L. W. Michael, A. G. Smith, G. Hartt and Q. Quintaba. Precisely at five o'clock the band struck up the "Coronation March," and the widows took their seats at the tables. They were attended to by the following ladies:—Mrs. L. W. Michael, Mrs. Walter Harvey, Mrs. Dove, Mrs. Lafond, Madame Schultz Mrs. Nolan, Mrs. Connell, Miss Flynn. Miss Nolan, Miss Harvey, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Cronan, Mrs. Manghan, Miss Manghan, Misses Connell, and Mrs. Lathorpe, and assisted by the members of the Committee. The ladies wore rosettes of the national colours, while the Committee had coronation medals bearing the effigy of their Majesty the King and Queen. After the widows had done full justice to the refreshment, Mrs. L. W. Michael proceeded to cut the coronation cake, and as she did so, the band played the National Anthem, the whole company standing, cheers were then heartily given for their Majesties. Shortly after six o'clock the concert was proceeded with, the first item being a song by Mr. Chas. Pinckney entitled the "Long Shoreman," which was followed by Mrs. Michael's patriotic song "Do as they do in England." Mr. E. Thomas sang "Bid me to Love," and Mrs. Dove gave a Mandolin Solo. The concert concluded by a comic song by Mr. Cornwallis-Smith. All the artists were well received. Mr. Seymour Dove presided at the piano. The committee deserve great praise for the manner in which they laboured in bringing to a successful termination one of the best organisations on the greatest event of India. At the conclusion of the Fete Dr. Lafond on behalf of the widows, in a short speech thanked the Committee for their kind and ungrudging labour and called for three cheers for them, which was enthusiastically responded to. Mr. Michael having replied, the proceedings terminated by the playing of "God Save the King."

PRESUMABLY the Morocco pretender referred to in our London Correspondent's message, writes the "Pioneer" is a new one, for Reuter some time ago informed us that a man who claimed to be the Sultan's eldest brother (variously described as Omar Zaranuni and Mohammed Ben Abdallah Idrisi in the Home press) had been severely defeated in November last and eventually captured in Fez. The country has been extremely unsettled during the last few months, and the young Sultan has lived in a continual state of extreme difficulty and even danger. As he has shown himself throughout his administration a thoroughly enlightened ruler, it is to be hoped that he will be able to overcome the rebellion, which would appear to have attained serious dimensions.

PREPARING FOR THE DURBAR.

BEHIND THE CURTAIN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PRESS CAMP DELHI, DECEMBER 25.

Approaching Delhi first impressions are not favourable. The train pulls up several hours late at the West Camp, which gives us the first sight of the great city of tents. It is but an extreme fringe of the whole and merely a corner of the fringe, but of itself covers a great deal of space.

"It is like a great menagerie," says the I. M. S. Man; and a minute or two later the simile is echoed by I. M. S. Man No. 2.

There are tents as far as one can see; elephants literally fill the fore ground, and horses, camels, and more or less picturesque armed retainers occupy the intervals of space. Far away the line of a road is marked by a haze of dust which is too thick to settle. Closer in carriages and an escort rapidly raise another cloud to add to the density of the atmosphere. The prospect of breathing that mixture is neither pleasing to the medical man nor to the layman. As the train moves slowly on with much whistling, the vista of tents extends, while they lie crowded in all sorts of odd corners along each side of the line. Another stoppage and another big camp in all the dignity of castellated gateway and fluttering pennants. The gateway, to be sure, is of the theatrical property kind, but it makes a picture as well as another. There is the sound of music, too, of the drum and of the mechanical orchestra.

I. M. S. Man No. 1 has another idea.

"It's like a big fair," he says, and neither I. M. S. Man No. 2 nor the other dispute the point.

Very slowly the train goes forward again, the scenes along each side being repetition of what have gone before, until we get upon the metal net work of Delhi Junction. Then chimneys and flour mills fall in the view with occasionally a tent stuck in the most extraordinary situation. The platform at Delhi Central Station is reached after nearly an hour occupied in what should be a five minutes' progress. And then there is nearly a couple of hours' wait for impatient passengers until the baggage is extricated from the vans. The East Indian Railway Officials who take over the luggage at Delhi station badly need reinforcement. Eventually we get away five hours behind time, but later on learn to be thankful that we have not been as other men whose trains were a dozen hours late. The trains crowding into Delhi this week have been extraordinary in length, number and absence of time keeping ability. It has been almost hopeless to expect anybody to meet you unless one happens to be a Governor or a Raja.

The drive through Delhi in the darkness is interesting but scarcely enchanting. The dust which was noted afar off in the afternoon has become a thick fog which smarts the eyes and through which the street lamps shine yellow and dim. Along the road there are signs of the temporary nature of the gathering which has brought seventy thousand troops and nearly a million other persons into the neighbourhood of Delhi. You pass under the frame work of what will be triumphal arches, past coronation hotels and refreshment rooms hurriedly constructed of canvas and by flaunting booths a little more ambitious than those of an English country fair. The most brilliant are those where enterprising auctioneers are endeavouring to sell American clocks and watches to crowds of British "Tommies." The few shops where Delhi wares are seen flaunt themselves the least. As pedestrians the British soldier fills the street. He is out in squads great coated, in companies scarlet tunicked, in detachments in khaki and in sections in kilts. After the manœuvres he is seeing the sights. When we are not evading platoons of British Infantry, we just miss being charged by mounted squadrons who rush up out of the darkness in attendance upon potentates who seem to be as thick as vallombrosial leaves. On past dimly lighted camps where the fires throw up the figures of native troops, and then out of the fog, and the darkness into a brilliant space where the electric light shines upon the central cluster of camps from which all the rest radiate. It is a detail that everything here is of a frigid temperature.

Delhi by night is fog and frigidity; Delhi by day is dust, distance and bedazzlement. First impressions this morning were concerned with slowly taking in the immensity of the camp which has been created so that India may know that Edward VII wears her Imperial Crown. There have been Coronation Durbars and Proclamation Durbars before in the neighbourhood of Delhi, but not even the great Durbar of ancient Indraprastha, whose glories are detailed in the Mahabrata, can have excelled in magnitude this great gathering which proclaims the imperial power of the British Sovereign. I went out this morning on a mutual search for the farthest limits of the sea of camps and tents. The only result was one of absolute bewilderment. I ascended the historic ridge, and as far as eyes could see there were tents massed on the plain and the opposite hill side miles distant. Until this week the tents have mostly been merely gathering dust. But now the details of the picture are being rapidly filled in. The roads are thronged with the pieces which will make the later spectacles, and every hour the life of the camps is growing. In a phrase, the colour is now being put upon the canvas. Cavalcades are moving to their places everywhere, and Chiefs and Notables follow each other to their respective camps all through the day. The detail is now too great to be absorbed. The Alpur road, which is the main road and bisects the great camp is now a wonderful sight. When the trains come in the press is greater than on the road to Epsom, and the spectacle is only possible in the East where contrasts are startling in their extremity. On the Alpur Road the cyclist darts by a long string of heavily laden camels and steers between every sort of conveyance that human ingenuity ever contrived. There is the camel and the cycle, the handsome modern equipage and the most primitive country vehicle, and running by the side of all is a useful bus most amazing light railway with open carriages crammed with the strangest motley of passengers that even the East has seen. More remarkable than all else, the traffic on the Alpur Road moves at a breakneck pace, for all is now hurry in final preparation for the great day. The last touches are being given to the scenery, the hosts of lesser actors are rushing to their places in the picture, and soon the curtain will go up on the arrival of the central figure of the play.

At the rehearsal of the ceremony in the Amphitheatre which took place yesterday, I gather that the British soldier gained some entertainment from his impersonation of various notabilities.

Christmas Day has been a day of inactivity, except for the press of arrivals which has been hourly increasing.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.

THE SCENE AT THE BUNDER.

A PICTURESQUE CEREMONY.

The sun danced gaily on the rippling water of the harbour when at ten o'clock on Saturday morning the thunder of guns ashore and on the sea announced the arrival of the stream of the Renown, the great ironclad bearing the representative of the Sovereign of England and the Emperor of India. And as the smoke cleared away from the white hulls of the warships of the Indian Fleet the concourse of spectators, who had gone out to catch a first glimpse of the Renown, saw the little flotilla of torpedo boats, who were commissioned to go out to meet her, spurn away the frothing water, and steam off to the entrance of the harbour. The scene was most picturesque. Away to the north lying under the grey hills of the mainland lay the fishing fleet of Bombay, their lateen sails extended and the gentle throbb of their little hulls indicating the slight ebb of the stream. In the foreground stood the pilot's brig, her ropes gaily bedecked with ensigns and bannerettes, and straight ahead floated the big white hulls of the Highflyer and the Fox, the thunder of their guns reverberating from the blue hills of Elephanta and Alibagh; their spars dressed and their main trunks flying the saluting ensigns. And right away to the south was the ever nearing Renown, her mainmast bearing the Royal Standard. As the last crash of the Royal Salute echoed across the waves, the Renown, her stately lines hidden by the big bulk of the old Tenasserim was brought to anchor, and Bombay knew that the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, visitors none the less distinguished, because they have before dwelt within the confines of this city, were at her portals. But if this scene was surrounded with a picturesqueness quite in keeping with the august nature of the occasion, that of the afternoon when their Royal Highnesses left the warship and ascended the steps of the Bunder, at one and the same time to assume the prerogative with which the King-Emperor had endowed them and to receive the homage of the city of Bombay, was stately in the extreme, and it is doubtful whether any other city in the world could have offered such a spectacle to a visiting prince. The full light of the Eastern sun shed its brilliance along the royal pathway which had been mapped out from the warship to the pier. Punctually at the time appointed the crash of guns from H. M. S. Highflyer and Fox denoted that the deputation to whom had been entrusted the honour of escorting the Duke and Duchess ashore had reached the Renown, and that the Royal launch was on its way to the landing stage. And then as the reverberations of the Royal salute continued, the tiny launch bearing its august freight steamed down the avenue of boats, the sun glinting on the dripping oars raised by the sailors in salute. Five minutes later the boom of cannon at the Saluting Battery told that their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught had set foot on Indian soil, and a moment later they appeared at the top of the stairway.

His Royal Highness the Duke stood for a moment before proceeding and glanced over the assembly. Such a gathering was before him as it would be scarcely possible for any other city to produce. Lacking many of Bombay's more prominent citizens owing to the near approach of the Durbar, the shamiana which had been erected for the purpose of the presentation to the Duke and Duchess of the address of the Municipality still contained such a variety of costume both Oriental and European, as would be seldom seen ever in Bombay itself. The gay dresses of European ladies, the rich silks and embroidered cloths of multicoloured Indian costume, the scarlet robes of his Majesty's Justices, the gold trimmed uniforms of the many representatives of the Army and the Navy, and the sombre cloth of the clergy, made up a picture such as could hardly be forgotten. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess walked down the aisle shaking hands indiscriminately, and here and there exchanging a friendly word or two with acquaintances formed in their previous association with Bombay. As they approached the enclosure containing the representatives of the Municipality, before whom stood the handsome casket containing the Corporation's address of welcome, the President stepped forward to meet them, and the Royal visitors halted to receive it. Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya appeared very conscious of the honour entrusted to him, and as he delivered the opening sentences his voice quavered several times. As he reminded the Duke of his previous connection with Bombay their Royal Highnesses were sensibly touched and both responded with a slight bow. Those who could carry their minds back to the time when the Duke of Connaught was in this city in the capacity of the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army could not fail to notice how little he has changed. The brief but eloquent and measured reply which he tendered to the President and members of the Corporation were reminiscent, indeed a replica in style of former speeches he has made in this city, His reference to the misfortunes which have befallen Bombay and India generally since he left her shores was uttered in a manner which proved beyond a doubt that the words were more than a gracious formality; and the delighted manner in which his announcement that he and Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught intend to spend a few days in Bombay before their return to England must have shown him that the affection which he bears for India and Bombay is thoroughly reciprocated towards his person. There was less formality about the little ceremony than is usually associated with such an occasion. One act of the Duke was characteristic. He declined the tacit offer of Mr. Mulji Barbhaya to replace the address in the casket, placing it there and closing the casket himself before proceeding with his speech. The anxiety, moreover, which he displayed as to the safe dispatch to him of the casket and its contents must have been very flattering to the donors of the gift. We print below a description of this handsome gift, and it will be observed that it was in every way worthy of, and suited to its purpose. His Royal Highness submitted to the ceremony of garlanding in a manner which showed that he was well acquainted with that dainty Oriental custom, and as he proceeded down the aisle he responded unreservedly to the plaudits of the assembly. As the guard of honour of the Oxford Light Infantry made the Royal Salute to the strains of the national Anthem the Royal visitors left the shamiana and drove off through the applauding crowds of the native communities, which had completely blocked the entrance of the Bunder. Extreme interest was evinced in the event all along the line of toe route taken by the State carriage to the Victoria Terminus and applause was loud and constant. If the show of bunting and other decorations in the city were rather sparse, that cannot be regarded as an indication of a lack of interest or of loyalty in the city. It is doubtful indeed whether Bombay has ever been more interested in such an event, and there is not a doubt that were not the city reserving itself for the celebration of the Coronation on the first of January there would have been much more of outward demonstration on the occasion of the Duke's visit.

ARRIVAL OF THE BATTLE-SHIP RENOWN.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, according to the official notification, were expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday morning on board the battle-ship Renown. As soon as the Renown, under the command of Captain A. M. Farquharson, R.N., was signalled from the Light-House at 10 a. m., the booming of three guns, fired from the Saluting Battery at intervals of ten seconds, announced to the citizens the approach of the Royal visitors to their shores. Six torpedo boats proceeded as far as the Light House, and forming up three on each quarter, escorted the battle-ship into the harbour. As she approached them, the war-ships Highflyer, Fox and Sphinx, which were dressed and manned, fired salutes of thirty one guns each. On the Renown dropping anchor alongside the hulk Tenasserim, off the Middle Ground Battery a Royal salute was fired from the Saluting Battery. Owing to the heavy draught of the Renown, special arrangements had been made by the Director of the Indian Marine's department

with the Port Trust authorities to have the vessel anchored in deep water; and Captain Deane, Harbour Master, was deputed to take charge of the vessel on arrival and anchor her in a safe place. The harbour police had made arrangements to patrol the harbour, and all boat-wallas were prevented from plying their crafts in the vicinity of the Renown. The route from the Renown to the bunder was marked off by a line of buoys with flags flying over them. Fifteen boats from the warships lined the route along which the steam launch, with the Royal party on board, was to pass on its way to the bunder later on in the afternoon. The Duke's party consisted of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Cecil Bingham, 1st Life Guards, Mrs. Bingham, Major E. F. Clayton, Scots Guards, Mrs. Clayton, Lieut.-Col. Western Jarvis, Imperial Yeomanry, and Lieut.-Col. Beevar, R. A. M. C. The warships and all the Government and merchant vessels lying in the harbour, were decorated with flags and bunting. The flag staffs of the R. I. M. Dockyard, the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, the Sailor's Home, and the P. and O. Company's offices, were also decorated.

The Renown left Aden on the 31st December with their Royal Highnesses and suite. She was launched at Pembroke in May 1895, having been laid down in February 1893. She is of steel, sheathed and coppered, and has two screws, 2 hooded barbettes, 2 funnels abreast, 2 military masts with 2 tops on the fore, and 1 on the main mast. Her dimensions are: length, 380 ft.; and beam, 72 ft. 4 inches. Her mean draught is 26 feet 9 in. and she has a displacement of 12,350, tons. Her I. H. P. natural draught is 10,000 which is equal to a speed of 17 knots, and with forced draught 12,000, equal to 18 knots. Her coal capacity is 1280-1800 tons, equal to 7,200 miles at 10 knots. Her most economical rate of steaming is 6,000 I. H. P. equal to 15 knots. Her engines which are by Mandslay consist of 2 sets of vertical triple expansion, and she has cylindrical boilers. Her armour consists of partial 6 to 8 in. Harveyed belt, cross bulkheads, 6 to 10 in. Harveyed main-deck casemates (6), 2 to 6 in.; upper deck casemates (4) 4 in.; barbettes 10 in; conning tower, 10 in; prodeck, 2 to 3 in. Her armament consists of 4-10 in. R 10-6 in. Q; 12-12 Pr. Q; 2-12 Pr. boat; 12-3 Pr. Q; 8-45 in. Maxims. Torpedo tubes (18 in.), 5; four submerged. Torpedoes carried (18 in.), 17 (14 in. for boat) 5. Her complement numbers 674.

On hearing the booming of the guns, people began to bestir and many betook themselves to the Apollo Bunder, where there was much bustle and excitement. Shortly after, the Renown dropped anchor, Col. R. H. Killie, Commanding the Bombay District, Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, Equerry to the Duke, who had preceded him to Bombay, Colonel Herbert, Central India Horse, Major McWhinnie, Assistant Adjutant General, Captain Cartwright, Aide-de-camp to the Governor, and Captain Hon. Yarde-Buller, Aide-de-camp to the Viceroy, who had come down to receive the Duke, put out in the steam launch Bee and proceeded to the Renown to greet the Royal party, they returned to shore about an hour later.

Early in the afternoon, the streets were alive with carriages and crowds of people and before 4 p.m., the sound of the bugle, the tramp of hurrying feet, the clatter of horses' hoofs, and the clink of sabres, indicated that the military were awake and mustering.

THE SCENE AND ARRANGEMENTS AT THE BUNDER.

Long ere their Royal Highnesses were due to arrive at the landing-place, all or nearly all the seats and spaces for which tickets had been issued were occupied. And a gay spectacle it was. The Executive Engineer at the Presidency had made arrangements for the accommodation of a large number of officials and the general public, and the decoration of the Bunder in a style befitting the exalted position of their Royal Highnesses. A large shamiana 200 feet in length from east to west, and 80 feet in breadth from north to south, had been erected on the north-eastern portion of the bunder to the north of the Passengers Pavilion, extending from the precincts of the Royal Yacht Club eastward to the top of the landing-steps. It was divided into six blocks or compartments for the greater convenience of the different ranks and classes of people who were to be accommodated. Block A was reserved near the landing-place for the highest officials and heads of departments: block B with a small platform, for Foreign Consuls and native chiefs and princes, if any; block C for members of the Municipal Corporation; with a smaller block, immediately behind it, for the representatives of the Press; block D for other Government officers; block E (a) for specially invited ladies and gentlemen; and block E (b) for the general public. A space behind the small block for the representatives of the Press was reserved for the guard of honour, The shamiana, decked and draped on all sides, presented a very pretty and picturesque appearance. The entire frame-work was covered with white and pale yellow cloth, arranged in stripes and draped round the supports and festooned at the outer edges. The royal coat-of-arms, engirdled with bannerets, was fixed above the main entrance on the west which was decorated with maroon curtains interlaced with gold frills and tapes, looped back with gold cloth bows. A somewhat similar decoration was made at the eastern entrance on the sea-side. At the top of the landing-steps was erected an arched passage, surmounted by a tower about twenty feet high. A number of shields and stars, with spiked bannerets, were displayed along the entire length of the bay or central passage, the Union Jack surmounting the whole. Over each of the other entrances on the north and south ends of the shamiana were provided smaller entablatures, decked with clusters of cross bannerets and trophies of flags. The ground was carpetted, while the central passage and the smaller passages to the landing-steps were covered with scarlet cloth. Continuous lines of choice plants, in pots and tubs, beautified the view on all sides. Couches and sofas, covered with rich satins, afforded ample accommodation for the visitors. The bunder was flanked in all directions with elegant Venetian poles, surmounted with spiked bannerets.

The exterior of the shamiana was as gay and attractive at the interior. The entrance was guarded by tapering Venetian masts, from which floated flags of many devices, and a bank of ferns and other plants harmonised completely with the surrounding decorations. The efforts of the Executive Engineer's department were supplemented in no mean manner by the liberal display of bunting on the buildings in the immediate vicinity of the Bunder; and it can be easily imagined that the general effect was one befitting the importance of the occasion. A large concourse of spectators had taken up their positions in the spaces allotted to them, and by the time the enclosure was filled, there was a brilliant array of ladies and gentlemen. The City Fathers were present in a body, and were assigned a prominent position on the right, near to which a desk, draped in white and gold cloth, had been erected, from which the president of the Corporation, Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya, had to read the city's greeting. On the same side, just within the enclosure, a guard of honour, was stationed, consisting of 100 rank and file of the 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, with Band and regimental colours, under the command of Captain C. O. Chichester, assisted by Lieutenants C. H. Frith and L. Tunnard. Naval, Military, and Civil Officers and Consular representatives were attired in their uniforms, and the profuse display of gold lace, plumed helmets, spaullets, and orders did much to lend colour and heighten the effect of the spectacle, so materially contributed to by the rich and picturesqueness of the dresses of the ladies which is always such a pleasing feature in an Oriental gathering. Without, the escort of the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry and Mounted Police were drawn up, while an immense crowd of people had taken possession of every inch of space in the Passengers Pavilion at the Bunder, and in rear of the troops lining the roads.

A State carriage, with six horses and outriders, was drawn up at the entrance to the shamiana. A squadron of the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, under Captain H. G. Benn, was also drawn up further on for the purpose of escorting their Royal Highnesses to the station.

THE LANDING AT THE BUNDER.

At 4 p. m., a Government deputation, consisting of Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Chief Secretary to Government, Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, Equerry to the Duke, Captain Cartwright, Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor, and Commander C. G. Kendall, Staff Officer, representing the Director of the Indian Marine, proceeded in the Government steam launch Bee to the Renown. Meanwhile, the arrangements at the Bunder in connection with the landing were completed. A party of 15 blue-jackets from H. M. S. Sphinx and 15 from the Lapwing were arranged on either side of the stone staircase at the Bunder under Lieut. H. E. Jane, R. N., of the Sphinx. The scene at the Bunder at this time was one of the most imposing character. Mr. Justice Crowe, Mr. Justice Batty, Mr. Justice Aston, Colonel Kellie, Commanding the Bombay District, and District Staff Officers, Mr. Harvey, the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. E. Gray, the Collector of Bombay, Mr. Leslie Crawford, Sheriff of Bombay, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, and a number of high officials stood at the head of the landing steps to greet their Royal Highnesses as they landed. The Foreign Consuls, decorated with the insignia of their respective Governments, and bearing shining medals on their breasts, were in their seats. The attendance of ladies and gentlemen, admitted to the public enclosure, presented a beautiful spectacle, on which the eye delighted to rest. The native ladies were seen dressed in the gaudiest silks and satins, and decorated with costly jewels. In one compartment the members of the Corporation sat eager to acquit themselves creditably of an important civic function, with Mr. Muljee, the President, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Municipal Secretary, guarding the Corporation address and its handsome casket, which were displayed on a table near by.

Among those present were: the Hon. Mr. Justice W. H. Crowe, the Hon. Mr. Justice H. F. Aston, the Hon. Mr. Justice H. Batty, all of the Bombay High Court; Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Government, Political, Special, Judicial and Legislative Departments; Mr. W. T. Morrison, I.C.S., Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial and Famine Departments; the Most Rev. Father Dalhoff, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay; Mons. William de Klemme, Consul for Russia; Mr. W. T. Fee, Consul for America; Count Pfeil, Consul for Germany; Mr. Ahmed Nuruddin Beg, Coesul-General for Turkey; Mr. W. F. Hamilton, Consul for Siam; Mons. Louis Pierre Vossion, Consul for France; Dr. E. F. Underwood, Consul for Liberia; Mr. John Zuberbubler, Consul for Brazil, and Mr. C. J. Bendien, Consul for Netherlands; the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University; Mr. Leslie Crawford, Sheriff of Bombay; Mr. W. L. Harvey, I. C. S., Municipal Commissioner; Mr. O. T. Barrow, I. C. S., Accountant-General, Bombay; Mr. E. Gray, I. C. S., Collector of Bombay; Mr. William Maxwell, I. C. S., Postmaster-General, Bombay; Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, Equerry to his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught; Commander C. J. Kendall, Staff Officer, representing the Director of the Royal Indian Marine; Captain Pelham, R. N. of H. M. S. Fox; Commander H. S. Black, Port Officer; Surgeon Renwick, R. N.; Lieutenant P. G. Brown and Lieutenant H. E. Jane of H. M. S. Sphinx; Lieutenant Colonel R. H. Kellie, commanding the Bombay District; Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Colwell, commanding R. A. Bombay; Major W. B. Bannerman; Major McWhinnie, Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District; Major Stanton, R. E.; Major Hovison Crawford, D. A. A. G.; Major Nicholson; Colonel L. Herberte; Captain Buller, A. D. C. to the Viceroy; Captain Cartwright, A. D. C. to Lord Northcote; Captain H. A. Newell, Chief Supply and Transport Officer; Captain F. J. Hunter, Captain Nash of the Royal Scots; Captain G. H. Hubbard; Captain Pilleau of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry; Mr. T. W. Cuffe; Mr. J. M. Dick; Mr. Sassoon J. David; Mr. H. O. B. Showbridge, Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department; Mr. H. Beale, Superintending Engineer; Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., Executive Engineer Bombay Municipality; Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator to Government; Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Prince Samatsenji of Palitana; Messrs. G. K. Lowndes, E. B. Raikes, D. B. Binning, P. H. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate: C. E. Palmer, Examiner Marine Accounts; P. C. G. Bowen; H. Stanley Reed; Waite, Municipal Accountant; the Rev. J. Henderson, the Rev. H. Rountree; Lieutenant Sandys, Supply and Transport Department; Lieutenant Bean, 1st Cheshire Regiment; Lieutenant Little, 2nd Connaught Regiment; Lieutenant Foran, 2nd Somerset, Messrs. F. A. Reddie, F. G. Scott, R. Haines, A. King, C. E. Hubbard, Mahomed Hoosein Hakim, Judge Small Causes, Court; J. Walshe, Nawabzada Nasrula Khan, Khan Bahadur Abdul Razak Kurtas, Lieutenant B. H. G. Rustomjee; Messrs. J. Merrett; V. F. Currey, Kibho Vandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy, Damodhar Lakhmidas Khimjee, Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Pestonjee N. Wadia, Dr. N. H. Chowksey, Khan Sahib Kazi Moorgay, Khan Saheb Goolam Hoosein Rogey, and Mr. Framroze R. Joshi.

Amongst the members of the Corporation who had assembled in the space reserved for them in the shamiana were: Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya (President), Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Khan Bahadur Darasha Ruttonjee Chichgar, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Dr. D. De Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakjee Cashinathjee, Dr. Dinshaw Bomanjee Master, Mr. Eknath R. Khote, Rao Bahadur Ellapa Ballaram, Mr. Hussanbhoy Visram, Mr. Hussein S. Khalil, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtools, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Mr. Jamsetjee Ardeshir Wadia, Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetjee, Mr. Kaliandas Keshavdas, Mr. Karmali Peerbhoy, Mr. K. N. Wadia, Mr. G. Lund, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee, Dr. Nadirshah H. E. Suktia, Mr. Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Sarafali Mamoojee, Captain Money Shewan, R. E.; Dr. C. H. F. Underwood, Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandekar, Mr. Hajee Usuf Hajee Ismail and the Secretary, Mr. M. N. Wadia.

At 4-25 p. m. the booming of 31 gun from the Highflyer flashed to the vast concourse the news that the Royal party had stepped down from the Renown. The other warships also fired salutes of 31 guns each. Those looking on from the bunder-head saw the steam launch Bee, with the members of the Government deputation, leading the way for the two funnelled smart looking launch of the Renown, in which the Royal party rode to the bunder. Mr. Edgerley was soon observed standing at the top of the landing steps.

The Saluting Battery fired another salute as the Royal party stepped out of the launch. The Duchess was the first to reach the top of the steps, followed by the Duke and the members of the suite with Captain Gilpin Brown, the commander of the Renown.

Peals upon peals of cheers resounded all along the Bunder. The Duke's quick eye observed some familiar faces among the assembly. He shook hands with Colonel Kellie and the Naval officers, and with Mr. Justice Crowe, Mr. Justice Batty, and Mr. Justice Aston. Moving onward, the Foreign Consuls were presented by Mr. Edgerley to his Royal Highness, who shook hands with them. Their Royal Highnesses, in going further up the middle passage, recognised Prince Samatsingjee and his son, with whom both the Duke and Duchess shook hands, as well as a few steps further on, with Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee. On nearing the Corporation compartment, Mr. Edgerley presented Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya, the President of the Corporation, with whom both the Duke and Duchess shook hands.

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya, the President of the Corporation, then stepped forward and read the following address:—

To General, His Royal Highness, Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, K. G., K. T., G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., &c., &c., &c.

May it please Your Royal Highness,—

We, the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, beg leave, on behalf of the citizens of this city, to offer to your Royal Highness a cordial welcome.

By the good fortune of its situation and the extraordinary prosperity to which it has attained under the rule of your Royal House, our city has become, in a special sense, the Gate of India, and enjoys the prerogative of offering the first salutation from this ancient country to distinguished visitors from the West.

We exercised that privilege when your Royal Highness first set foot on these shores nineteen years ago, and the gracious words of your reply are on our records. On that occasion we tendered the loyal welcome which was due from us to a son of our beloved Sovereign, coming, at her command, to fill a post of high honour and responsibility in our midst. But this time we venture to think that we may claim to welcome your Royal Highness on other grounds. For it is not as a stranger and at the call of duty that you now come. Voluntarily you have decided to revisit a land in which you are now no stranger, and we take it as evidence that the reminiscences of your former sojourn among us are such as it is pleasant to you to revive. This is very gratifying to us, and we have little need to assure your Royal Highness that no spirit of mere formality prompts us to-day to express the hope that every pleasant association connected in your mind with this land and the people living in it may become more pleasant by the further experience that you may find many evidences that the loyalty and devotion with which your late revered mother was universally regarded have been transferred unfeignedly to his Imperial Majesty, your brother; and that you may be made sensible that the feelings with which the princes and people of this country had learned to think of yourself have not diminished in warmth.

We hope also and pray that your Royal Highness may be kept in health and safety and that you may carry back with you bright and pleasing reminiscences of the short time which you are to spend in our country.

In conclusion, we crave permission to associate with yourself, in all our good wishes, your Royal Consort, the Duchess of Connaught, whose gentleness we all so vividly remember. We are persuaded that the influences for good which must proceed from your Royal Highness's sojourn in this country and intercourse with its prince and people will be enhanced in many ways by her gracious presence with you. We respectfully pray that her Royal Highness will accept from us, on behalf of the city which we represent and the whole Country at the gate of which we stand, our grateful acknowledgment of the grace and good will which have promoted her to accompany your Royal Highness on this visit.

THE DUKE'S REPLY.

His Royal Highness was provided with a manuscript but spoke from memory. He said:—Mr. President and Members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay.—I desire to thank you, sir, and through you the citizens of Bombay for the very kind words of welcome you have just read to me. I am very sensible of the flattering terms in which you have referred to my close connection with this very beautiful city of yours—one of the most important not only in India, but of the whole British Empire. I can never forget the happy years I have spent amongst you when in command of the Bombay Army, nor the cordial manner in which you have received me on more than one occasion. Since I last left India this city of yours and the greater part of the Indian Empire have been through a terrible time of plague and famine. God grant that this fearful calamity is now a matter of the past and that a bright and happy future may be before you. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught is also touched by your very kind reference to herself and she as well as I rejoice at having this opportunity of coming to India again on this great occasion of the Imperial Durbar at Delhi. I will not fail to inform his Majesty the King-Emperor of your loyalty and devotion to his person and his throne and to all the members of the Royal House. I thank you gentlemen again for the cordial welcome you have extended to us both to-day and later we hope to have an opportunity of spending a few days in your midst before leaving the shores of India. (Applause).

Before they proceeded onward, Mr. Muljee decorated the Duke and Duchess with huge garlands and presented to each superb bouquets of sweet-smelling flowers, which were graciously accepted—the Duke keeping his garland round his neck until the procession passed away from the vicinity of the shamiana.

Proceeding further up the central passage, the Duke, accompanied by Colonel Kellie and Lieut-Colonel the Hon. Cecil Bingham, went up and inspected the guard of honour, who presented arms, the Band playing the National Anthem. A move was made to the State carriages at the entrance at 4-37 p. m. In the first carriage, drawn by six horses, sat the Duke and Duchess with Mr. Edgerley and Sir Maurice Fitzgerald. The second carriage, drawn by four horses, afforded accommodation to members of the Duke's suite.

THE SCENE AND DECORATIONS ALONG THE ROUTE.

As the carriages moved onward, the cheers from the crowds and from the ladies and gentlemen assembled in the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, the Esplanade Hotel Annexe, the premises of Messrs. Ball and Co., F. Muraglia and Co., the Sailors' Home, and the buildings opposite, namely those of Mr. A. Bheesajee's sons, the Ripon Club, etc., rang to the echo, reverberating over a considerable distance, and taken up further on by the dense masses who were packed along the sides of the roads. The Wellington Fountain was taken possession of by a surging mass of humanity, and all around the circular space thousands of spectators, in carriage and on foot, presented a unique spectacle, which—as evidence of the devotion and sincere loyalty of the Indian people to the British throne—must have delighted the hearts of the Royal visitors. Further up the premises of the Elphinstone College, the Sassoon Mechanic's Institute, the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, and Watsons' Esplanade Hotel presented another spectacle of unusual brilliance, in which members of the well-to-do classes, European and native ladies and gentlemen, had a share. The cheering was kept up until the procession reached the Classic Gothic buildings of the National Bank of India, and from here to the premises of Messrs. Treacher and Co. the spectacle increased in its interest as the cheering grew in volume. Even little children had their share in the interest of the spectacle, and they joined gleefully in demonstrations of loyalty to the Throne. The foot paths on both sides of Hornby Road from the Wellington Fountain to the Victoria Terminus were taken possession of by dense masses of the people. The windows balconies, and verandahs of the buildings along the line of the route were filled to their utmost capacity by members of the better classes. Behind the line of the troops on the sides of the roads, many private carriages, filled with ladies and children, were drawn up to view the procession. The Flora Fountain facing Church Gate Street, was surrounded by hundreds of sight-seers. Prominent buildings like those of the Oriental Life Assurance Company, the handsome blocks in Hornby Row, the Albert Buildings, the Standard Buildings, the Alice Buildings, the J. N. Petit Institute, Messrs. Whiteaway and Laidlaw's buildings, the Navsari buildings, the Dwarkadas Dharamsey buildings, the English Hotel, the premises of the New High School, etc., afforded immense facilities to sight-seers, who sent up peals of cheers, which must have gladdened the hearts of the Royal visitors. The upper verandahs and balconies seemed by common consent to be given up to the fair sex, whilst the sterner sex clustered thickly in the lower portions of the houses and gathered several deep on either side of the street. There was a veritable "olla podrida" of races and religions. Afghan and Pathan stood cheek by jowl with Borah, Hindu and Parsee, while from many a window, Bhattia, Bania, and Brahmin, with even a few Chinese, looked out upon the Royal party. But the streets converging on the Victoria Terminus and its vicinity presented a most picturesque and animated appearance. Dense crowds of men, women and children had assembled in the roads and along the foot-paths, and some had even the audacity to perch themselves among the branches of trees by the road side. Their Royal Highnesses frequently bowed their acknowledgements to the many demonstrations of welcome on all sides. In some instances hats were raised and handkerchiefs were waved along the line of the route, affording further indications of the people's good will towards the Royal party. A new arrival could not have obtained a better view of an Indian crowd than was to be observed on Saturday afternoon in the vicinity of the Victoria Terminus. Thousands of the great masses of the people, mostly Hindus and Mahomedans, who had waited patiently for hours in the hope of getting a glimpse of the son and daughter-in-law of their late Queen Empress—of revered memory—could brook no restraint as the State carriage drew near the portals of the railway station, and pressed head long towards it, regardless of everything, save the irresistible desire which animated them. The immense throng surged backwards and forwards as the police made futile attempts to keep them in check. The consequence was that the road near the station was entirely blocked after the State carriages had driwen up. The carriages of Mr. Justice Crowe, Mr. Justice Batty, Mr. Justice Aston, Prince Samatsingjee, and others, who drove over from the Apollo Bunder and wanted to enter the station, had to be turned back.

The decorations along the line of route were few and unambitious, though not less expressive of loyalty and devotion to the throne than more ambitious one could have been. Besides the buildings in the Apollo Bunder road, which were profusely decorated with flags and bunting, large flags waived over the tops of the Sailors' Home, the Army and Navy Society, the P. and O. offices, Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons' offices, Messrs. David Sassoon's offices, Leach and Weborny's and the Consulate of Liberia, Watson's Esplanade Hotel, as well as the Annexe were tastefully decorated with flags, bunting, and evergreens. The decorations from the National Bank to the premises of Messrs. Treacher and Co., and of Messrs. Marcks and Co. on the opposite side, were very well made. The Wense Tannery, Bombay Branch, the Indian Art Gallery, Messrs. Dinshaw D. Dastoor and Co., Mr. J. Neuberg, and the Messageries Maritimes Company, presented a creditable appearance. Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Badham, Pile and Co., Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Messrs. Distmar and Co., and the Pall Mall Hair Cutting Saloon had their premises decorated. Messrs. Macropolo and Co., made a very good show of large flags all round their premises. The Union Jack floated over the tower of the Oriental Buildings, and the Sun Life Assurance Company also showed a flag, as also did the Yokobama Specie Bank, the Standard office, and the Imperial Consulate of Japan in the Navsari Buildings.

MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

The military arrangements at the Bunder and along the route through which their Royal Highnesses proceeded to the station, were admirably carried out by Colonel Kellie, commanding the Bombay District, and Major McWhinnie, Assistant Adjutant General, Bombay District. The whole of the troops in garrison, both European and native, numbering over twelve hundred, and over a hundred men of the Bombay Volunteer Corps (B. V. A. and B. V. R.) was brought into requisition to line the route. At 3-30 p. m. the different regiments fell in at their quarters and marched to the spaces allotted to them and by a quarter past 4 o'clock there was an unbroken line of troops from Apollo Bunder to the Wellington Fountain and thence through the Esplanade and Hornby Roads right up to the Victoria Terminus. About 300 men of the Royal Garrison Artillery took up their position to the north of the Bunder and their single file on either side extended from the Shamiana to the Wellington Fountain. They were dressed in summer clothing and were under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Von Donop, seven other officers being present. From the Wellington Fountain were drawn up about 200 men of the 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry. They covered the Esplanade Road as far as the Esplanade Hotel. The troops were under the command of Major P. T. Clark, the other officers being Captain Marriott Dodington, Lieutenants R. L. Ovey, C. J. Mitchell, and B. H. Shaw. Next came the 19th Bombay Infantry, about 300 men of which were drawn up from the Esplanade Hotel to the Flora Fountain. They were under the command of Captain B. R. Daunt, there being also six native officers present. Thirty-five men of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery under Lieutenant Payne and eighty non-commissioned officers and men of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles covered the Hornby Road from the Flora Fountain to the premises belonging to Whiteaway and Laidlaw. They were under the Command of Major Rogers, the other officers present being Lieutenants Sharp, Stevans and Oliver. The 21st Bombay Native Infantry (Marine Battalion) next followed in order and their single file was sufficient to cover the road as far as the J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institute. The Infantry was under the Command of Captain A. H. D. Creagh, the other officers being Lieutenants Woolcome and Cooper. The remaining part of the road was lined by about 180 men of the 23rd Bombay Rifles. They were under the command of Captain Burton, Lieutenant Ebden, and four native officers were also present.

As the State carrigs conveying their Royal Highnesses passed through the route, the troops presented arms.

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

Under the orders of Mr. H. G. Gell, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, all the arrangements for preservation of order along the route of the Royal procession from the Bunder to the Victoria Terminus were very ably carried out by the members of the Bombay Police Force, both European and native. The Harbour Police were busy with the task entrusted to them in the stream under the supervision of Superintendent Ingram, and Superintendent Holdway was in charge of the arrangements on land. The water passage between the H. M. S. Renown and the landing place at the Bunder was kept clear, special attention being paid to the overcrowding of boats near the H. M. S. Renown and the passage in the stream, Inspector Walton of the Harbour Police was posted just at the foot of the landing to preserve order, the arrangements of the police in the stream being thus complete here. The entrance and the passage leading to the Mandap were guarded by Inspectors Williamson and Sullivan, while behind the Mandap near the Yacht Club Inspector Coxen and Sub-Inspector Valentine were responsible for the preservation of order. It was their duty also to arrange that the State carriages for their Royal Highnesses were drawn into position and that there was a free passage for them to the entrancee of the pavilion. The arrangements on the Bunder in general were in charge of Inspectors Barker, Bartley and O'Keeffe, while a number of police officers, both European and native, were posted in the pavilion to keep order. The orders of the Commissioner of Police as regards the traffic in the near vicinity of the Bunder and along the whole route to the Railway Station were excellently carried out by the police officers in charge of the different sections of the route. On the Bunder no carriages of the visitors and spectators were allowed to be stationed, exception being made only in the case of the Chief Civil and Military Officers of the Government, whose carriages were allowed to be as close at hand as possible. However, the carriages down after quarter past four o'clock were all diverted down the Lansdown Road and were not allowed to drive straight up to the Bunder. All the heavy traffic along the route between the Bunder and the Railway Station was diverted to the neighbouring thoroughfares from 4 p. m. to 5-30, judicious concession being made in favour of the light-wheeled traffic which was kept away from the route quarter of an our later When their Highnesses left the pavilion, the State carriages were preceded by Inspector Dixon and a Rissaldar with four savars, who marched about 20 yards in advance of the escort. One more savar was posted just near the Wellington Fountain, who as soon as their Royal Highnesses entered the carriage and drove out, started at once from his post to give notice that the Royal Cortege was approaching. The whole route from the Bunder to the Victoria Terminus was lined by 270 policemen stationed at a distance of 30 yards from each other in two rows on either side of the road and by 27 savars, who assisted them in the preservation of order, all of whom saluted Their Royal Highnesses as the cortege passed them. The following officers kept order on the roads:—Inspectors Murray, Hamilton, Flanagan, and Patterson and Sub-Inspectors Giles, Finan, Browning, Jebb, Alex, and Wilkins.

THE DEPARTURE.

The scene in and out of the Victoria Terminus was most interesting. Hundreds of people had gathered on the road outside the station and the police had a very busy time. In the station excellent order was maintained under the supervision of Superintendent Foard. The station was decorated with bunting, and the portion of the platform from the gate to the Royal saloons was carpetted with red baize. Under the orders of Colonel Kellie, the General Officer Commanding the Bombay District, a guard-of-honour consisting of a hundred rank and file of the 21st Bombay Infantry, with band and colours, under the command of Lieut. Cooper, marched into the platform gates at about half past four o'clock and stood in front of the Royal saloons in double file. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the staff consisting of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Leslie, A.D.C, Lieut-Col. the Hon'ble and Mrs Bingham, A.D.C, Sir Maurice Fitz Gerald, Extra Equerry, Lieut. Col Weston Jarvis, Extra Equerry, Lieut-Col. Beevor, Medical Officer, and Col. Herbert, arrived at the Victoria Terminus at 5-5 p. m. When they entered the gates of the platform the guard-of-honour made the Royal salute, and the band played the National Anthem. H. R. H. the Duke then inspected the guard. At a quarter past five o'clock the train started and the band again played the National Anthem. All the arrangements connected with the departure were made from Government House. The Hon'ble Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C. I. E., I. C. S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Captain the Hon'ble J. R. L. Yarde-Buller, Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Viceroy, Captain Cartwright, Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, Commander Gilpin Brown and Captain Farquhar of the H. M. S. Renown, Mr. Down, the Inspector General of Police, Bombay Presidency, Police Inspector Collette of the Bombay and Konkan Division and Mr. H. Wenden, the Agent, Mr. A. Muirhead, the General Traffic Manager, and Mr. C. H. P. Guard, the Traffic Inspector of the G. I. P. Railway, attended their Royal Highnesses on the journey from Bombay to Delhi. Among those present at the Victoria Terminus were Colonel Kellie, the General Officer Commanding the Bombay District, and his staff consisting of Colonel Callwell, Major McWhinnie, A.-A. G., Major H. Crawford, D.-A.-A.-G., Captain Pillean, Officiating D.-A.-A.-G., and Captain Newell, C. S. T. O. To announce the departure of their Royal Highnesses from Bombay a Royal salute of 31 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery. The special train which carried their Royal Highnesses to Delhi consisted of two Royal Saloons, three Bogie carriages, one Railway Officer's carriage, two Dining Saloons, one third class, two road-vans and two brakes. All the arrangements on the platform in connection with the Royal departure were under the direct supervision of Mr. W. P. Ryan, the Head Station Master, and Mr. R Heyter, the Assistant Station Master of the Victoria Terminus.

THE CASKET.

The address was beautifully engrossed on vellum and the exquisite silver casket made to contain it was supplied by Messrs. Barton Son and Co., of Bangalore. The casket is entirely of solid silver, with parts gilded, and represents a Royal Duke's Crown resting on a cushion. The Crown measures 7 1-2 inches across its cap, and stands 7 inches high. The coronet itself, together with the tassel on the cap, are gilded, while the ermine base and the cap are frosted white, the former spotted with black sable, which is represented by oxidized silver "tufts." The cushion, which is 14 1-4 inches square, is ornamented with a very handsome border, showing the Rose Shamrock and Thistle, the details being very cleverly brought out so as to represent fine embroidery. A heavy gilt cord and fringe runs round the cushion, terminating at the corners in massive tassels. His Royal Highness' Coat of Arms, together with the Arms of the Bombay Coronation are shown on each corner of the cushion, within the border. The receptacle to contain the address, is inside the cushion which opens box ways, and is lined with Royal blue silk velvet. The inscription, which is engraved on the cushion, runs thus—"Address to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught from the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. 1902." The Casket has been manufactured to a design given by the Municipal Secretary by Messrs. Barton Son & Co. of Bangalore and is altogether very creditable to that firm and to the native workmen by whom it was done under their supervision. It will be remembered that for the Coronation Address to His Majesty the King, Messrs. Barton Son & Co. made for the Bombay Corporation a Casket in the shape of a copy in silver of his Majesty's Bronze Equestrian Statue in Bombay, which was reproduced with marvellous exactness in every particular. The Address is engrossed on vellum and is surrounded by a beautiful floral border in which are introduced on small shields the portraits of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess, the Royal and Municipal Arms, views of Back Bay and the Harbour, the Queen Empress Statue, the Municipal Office and the Rajabai Clock Tower. This artistic piece of work was done at the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art under the supervision of its able Principal, Mr. Cecil L. Burns. The President then presented the Casket with the address to the Duke

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT IN EGYPT.

CORDIAL WELCOME AT PORT SAID.

THE ASSUAN DAM OPENED.

PORT SAID, Saturday (December 6, 8.15 a.m.)—H.M.S. Renown, with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught on board, moored here at half-past seven this morning.

The weather during the voyage was excellent. Their Royal Highnesses are proceeding to Cairo at nine.

Later.—Lord Cromer and the British Consul proceeded on board the Renown, followed shortly afterwards by Da Martino Pacha and the Governor of the Suez Canal. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught landed at nine o'clock on the Canal Company's terrace, and inspected the Naval Guard which was provided by bluejackets of His Majesty's ship Intrepid. Count de Larrione, Chief Agent of the Suez Canal Company in Egypt, and M. Cenillac were introduced to Their Royal Highnesses, who then proceeded to the railway station, where some of the leading English residents were presented. The Duke inquired as to when they would pass Tel-el-Kebir. The vessels in the harbour were dressed and a salute was fired in honour of the Royal visitors, who were accorded a cordial welcome.

On Sunday Their Royal Highnesses will attend service at the citadel at Cairo. This will be followed by the distribution of medals. There will be a full-dress investiture at the British Agency afterwards. —Reuter.

Port Said, Saturday.—H.M.S. Renown left here at half-past one for Suez, where she will coal.—Reuter.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT VISITS PHILAE.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Khedive, and Lord Cromer reached Assuan on Tuesday. Shortly after their arrival the Duke and Duchess started on a visit to the Temple of Philae.

The inauguration of the Nile Dam took place on Wednesday. Their Royal Highnesses left Assuan on Tuesday to visit the tombs of the ancient Egyptian kings at Luxor, which place they will leave again on Friday.

On Saturday they will inspect the Assiout Barrage and on Sunday will arrive in Cairo, where, in the evening, the Duke will review the troops of the garrison. The Khedive will give a gala dinner in honour of the Duke on Monday evening. Their Royal Highnesses will leave Cairo for Suez on Tuesday.

The Island of Philæ, which the Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited on Thursday, will be partially submerged each season when the Assouan Reservoir is full. Most of the temples and buildings on the island will, during this period, be covered with from two to four metres of water, except the great Temple of Isis. It is believed that the risk of damage to these beautiful ruins has been obviated by under-pinning all the important parts by strengthening them with steel girders. The exploratory work and the under-pinning was executed (says the "Daily News") under the supervision of Dr. Ball, of the Egyptian Geological Department, Mr. Talbot, specially selected by Sir B. Baker, to whom the plans had been submitted, and Mr. Robert, masonry inspector. They include the East Colonnade, the West Colonnade, and the Temple of Nectanebo, the rooms of the Isis forecourt, the Temple of Hathor and Mammeum; lastly the magnificent Temple of Trajan, known as "The Kiosk," or "Pharaoh's Bed," and the gateways of Hard

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

PRESENTATION ON HIS RETIREMENT.

The recent retirement of Sir George Birdwood from the India Office was marked on December 8 by an interesting gathering, in the rooms of the Society of Arts, of subscribers to a testimonial which, by the decision of an influential committee, took the form of a handsome silver coffee service and salver, supplied by Messrs. Elkington and Co., of Regent Street, and a purse of money. On the salver were recorded the names of the subscribers, and an inscription, which ran:—

"This coffee service and salver, together with a purse of two thousand five hundred sovereigns, was presented on the 8th December, 1902, by his undermentioned friends to Sir George C. M. Birdwood, M.D., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., LL.D., Knight of St. John of Jerusalem, an officer of the Legion of Honour, and a laureate of the French Academy, on his retirement from the India Office in January 1902, as a tribute of their personal esteem and of their appreciation of his eminent services to India and the empire during a distinguished career of forty-eight years."

Sir Seymour King, K.C.I.E., M.P., took the chair, and among other subscribers present were Sir Owen Tudor Burne, Sir C. Purdon Clarke, Sir Owen Roberts, Sir T. Wardle, Sir H. Trueman Wood, Sir J. D. Linton, Sir Steuart Bayley, Sir Frederick Bramwell, Sir W. Lee-Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Skrine, Messrs. G. W. Forrest, A. N. Wollaston, W. Foster, H. J. Tozer, B. J. Rose, Lazenby Liberty, H. D. Cama, Dr. Kapadia, Mr. J. M. Maclean, Professor Wyndham R. Dunstan, Lady Hunter, Sir J. C. and Lady Jehangbir, Sir Edward Sassoon, M. P., and Lady Sassoon, Sir William Preece, Mr. Samuel Digby, and Mr. Hartley.

Sir Owen Burne laid on the table a list of the subscribers to the testimonial, explaining the reasons why many of them could not be present. The names of the latter include H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, Sir Charles Dilke, M. P., H. H. the Maharaja of Bhaunagar, H. H. the Thakore of Gondal, H. H. the Aga Khan, Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. J. N. Tata, Sir Charles Durning-Lawrence, M. P., Mr. Justice Chandavarker, Mr. Setna, Sir Charles Kennedy, Lord Hobhouse, Sir John Jardine, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Mandlick, Mr. Pattani, Mr. Gazdar, Sir Walter Prideaux, Sir George Cotton, Mr. Dinshaw Petit, General Michael, and others.

The Committee consisted of the following gentlemen:—Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, M. P., (who expressed his deep regret that being on his way to India he could not be present at the gathering), General Sir O. T. Burne, Sir C. Purdon Clarke, S. Digby, James Dredge, J. J. Gazdar, Harold Hartley, L. Liberty, D. Noroji, Sir Owen Roberts, Vincent Robinson, Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart., R. D. Setna, T. S. Towsend, N. B. Wagle, Sir Thomas Wardle, Sir W. Wedderburn, Bart., M. P., and Sir H. Trueman Wood.

Sir Seymour King, in opening, the proceedings said that he deemed it a high privilege to be allowed to take part in so representative a gathering of the friends and admirers of one of the most accomplished, industrious, genial, he might say human, of that remarkable body of officials who had survived from the time of the administration of India by the old Company. Among that dwindling group of men who in their day of vigour, bodily and intellectual, contributed to develop, improve, and strengthen the administration of India under the direct authority of the Crown, who had intelligently assisted to illuminate the past, and to stimulate in the present the resources, the arts and industries of a vast population, they were, he thought, all agreed that Sir George Birdwood had inscribed his name in ineffaceable characters, and with a distinction which would ever be recognised in the annals of the last half century of Indian government, with equal appreciation and gratitude by his own countrymen and by the native inhabitants of India. (Cheers.) He then called upon General Sir Owen Tudor Burne and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji to make the presentation on behalf of the committee and subscribers.

Sir Owen Tudor Burne alluded to the fact of Sir George Birdwood's having entered the East India Company's service 48 years ago, and taken part in the Persian war of 1856-57. Being afterwards stationed at Bombay, he became one of the leading citizens, founding, among other beneficial works, the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Victoria Gardens, besides greatly enlarging the local branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and throwing open its membership to public spirited and learned Hindoos, Mahommedans, and Parsees; he was also mainly instrumental in raising the necessary funds for the building and endowment of the Bombay University. These practical evidences of his untiring energy, added to his active sympathy with the people of India, to whom he ever gave sound advice and ready help, made Sir George Birdwood's name a household word in Bombay, where the esteem and affection felt for him remained as evergreen as it was in the early part of his career. In this country we had all had practical experience of Sir George Birdwood's personal gifts and attainments, while his many official publications, such as his "Old Records of the India Office," his labours in connection with industrial and commerical matters of the first importance, his various writings on Indian art and botany, and Indian local and imperial questions of the day had brought him into deserved prominence as a many-sided man whose genius and unselfishness had endeared him to his friends and won the respect of the public at large. The character of the testimonial had been carefully thought out by the committee ending with the decision to make it substantially a purse of money as being more useful to Sir George Birdwood and his family than any other form in the circumstances of his retirement; and it was a special pleasure to ask his acceptance of it on his birthday and in the rooms of a great society with which he had always warmly identified himself and which had the privilege of possessing his bronze bust, one of Alfred Gilbert's masterpieces, which would perpetuate his familiar, festwios. (Cheers.)

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji said that his friendship with Sir George Birdwood began 44 years ago when he was asked to co-operate with him and others in a memorial to commemorate the Queen's assumption of the Government of India. That friendship had not only remained unbroken, but had grown into increasing appreciation of Sir George's ability, warm-heartedness, and sincere affection for India. He was always to be relied upon for any help it was in his power to give either of any individual Indian or to any public Indian cause; indeed, he was one of those Anglo-Indians who from the beginning of his career remained true to his British instinct of love, fair play, and the elevation of the Indian people. He joined with all his heart in that tribute of esteem and appreciation of Sir George Birdwood's head, heart, and work. (Cheers.)

Sir Owen Tudor Burne then formally presented the testimonial, and the presentation was followed by speeches from Sir Purdon Clarke, Mr. Martin Wood, Sir E. Sassoon, Sir T. Wardle, Mr. Wagle. A telegram was announced from Mr. Vincent Robinson regretting his inability to attend, and expressing his sympathy with the object of the meeting and his admiration of Sir George Birdwood.

Sir George Birdwood, who was received with cheers, said in reply that, having an almost insurmountable difficulty in addressing a public meeting in a formal speech, and being moreover deeply moved on that occasion by a heartfelt sense of the great honour done him by the proceedings they were engaged in, he would fain that his part in them were one of silent gratitude. But, after all, he was among old friends, many of whom had added to the pleasure of his life during the past two years in London, and not a few of whom had intimately known him during the whole of his more active and responsible life in Bombay. When friends like these had gathered together to testify their cordial fellowship with him, and their appreciation of his simple public service as an Anglo-Indian, he could not but recognise that he must not receive so rare a tribute of their appreciation in dumb show; and that however naked of merit of himself, clothed in the mahatmya of their praise, he might stand and speak up before them unashamed. He could not, however accept the attribution of any merit on account of his sympathy with India and the people of India. India was the antipodes of the Britannic Isles and the people of India the antithesis of the people of Great Britain, all the antithesis involved in the moon's quick turn of 28 days about the earth and slow and sure Saturn's of 30 years; Saturn being the planet which, in the astrology of the Hindoos, ruled India and the moon that which ruled the British Isles. Therefore, while the utmost merit was to be attributed to the homeborn Briton who won the affection of the people of India, none was due to himself; for India was his natal country, and he was native of it and was of its nationality and naturally its people were his people. Sir George then referred to his experiences in Western India up to the completion of the seventh year of his age, as illustrative of the influences exerted on an Englishman born and bred through infancy in India by the graphic and impressive landscape and vivid life of the country. He referred to the scenery of the Ghat country above Belgaum and Bombay and of Khandeish and Central India, and his life in Holkar's camps, and as a playmate of the little daughter of the famous Begum of Bhopal; adding that such experiences could not but endow India and the people of India for him with the magic of an enduring romance. On going to England in his eighth year, he became greatly interested in Lempriere's "Classical Dictionary" and Adams' "Roman Antiquities, and in later years he studied other works on Greek and Latin antiquities and mythology; and when after 14 years he returned to his native country and found it living Greece, planted out in a subtropical paradise, the cup of India's enchantments for him was filled to the brim. In conclusion, he repeated his expressions of gratitude to the subscribers of the testimonial, informing them that the arrangements for its disposal in the manner desired by the committee had already been completed. The purse itself he would keep for himself, not only as a memento of the day's function, but for the sake of its symbolism, which was better more pertinent, and piquant than those who worked it possibly knew; for its bag of dark blue—he "ind" of Chaucer—and its tightly drawn strings of silver symbolised the wealth of India, guarded by the world-wide British raj, even as the legendary wealth of ancient India was defended by the leonine griffin against the depredations of the hyperborean Arimaspians. So might it ever be! (Cheers.)

The proceedings ended with vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Mr. Maclean and seconded by Mr. Skrine.

P. AND O. COMPANY.

SHIPPING SUBSIDIES REPORT.

THE THAMES OR SOUTHAMPTON?

In moving the adoption of the 62nd annual report, on Dec. 12 at a general meeting of this company, Sir T. Sutherland said the statement placed before the shareholders was, upon the whole, the most satisfactory it had ever been his lot to bring to their notice (cheers), whether they regarded the shipping interest generally or the amount of the dividend or the appropriation recommended in regard to the sinking fund or reserve. The dividend and bonus amounted to 9 per cent on the total paid-up capital; and he called attention to the fact that the bonus of 3 per cent. was absolutely identified with the safety of the company's fleet and its immunity from anything approaching to serious accident, which was, happily, the case on the present occasion. Looking back 13 years to date on which they reduced their capital account, the average payment to the shareholders had been a fraction over 8 per cent., which they might consider a highly satisfactory return, especially if they remembered that they had materially strengthened the financial position of the company, and had secured the marketable value of their property. They were underwrites as well as shipowners, and considering their heavy risks, the most captious critic would allow that their dividend was not an excessive one. The returns from the freight trade would have shown a considerable deficit but for the transport service of bringing troops from South Africa; but that business was, he was sorry to to say, rapidly drawing to a close. The passenger traffic was nearly £3,000 under the figure of last year, which was a record year; but it was double the amount of their revenue 20 years ago. The slight loss was due to their own liberality in cheapening the price and extending the term of the return passenger tickets which were now granted for a period of two years. The company proposed next year to make an even larger sacrifice for, consequent to the reduction of the price of coals, they felt bound to introduce from the 1st January a considerable reduction in the passenger fares, more particularly to India. It might be supposed that the Durbar was rapidly making their fortunes, judging from what they heard in the Press; but as a matter of fact, it represented only 157 first-class passengers spread over four or five very large steamers. As to the modification of rates, which would chiefly affect the first-class outward rates, they proposed a reduction not only of the 10 per cent, added two years ago, but a reduction of 16 per cent. or 17 per cent, and with that new rate in sterling they would bring the rupee rate in India into harmony, so that in future the passenger rates would move on a sterling basis. They intended also to differentiate the mail from the intermediate steamers. They had done their best to achieve an equitable tariff. He denied that the cost of sea travelling was excessive. You could go round the world at a rate of about 1d. per mile with four meals a day thrown in (her, hear). As to expenditure, the reduction in the cost of coal represented £91,000 during the year. He was sorry to say the general charges remained high. As the London docks last year the dues increased 50 per cent, and that for the current year amounted to £10,000. As to the £600,000 put to the sinking fund, this was the most munificent sum ever so placed. It was a valuable measure of precaution in view of the termination, two years hence, of the present, mail contract. At a time like the present, when other countries were striving to supplant us in commercial and political influence, he hoped that the Imperial importance of our mail service would be kept prominently in view.

Referring to the report to the Select Committee on Mail Subsidies, the Chairman said their view expressed that subsidies should only be given for value received had always been the opinion of the company. But the Committee had soared on to the region of philanthropy, and suggested that in future mail contracts the Government should stipulate for reduced rates for the thousands of Government officers and employes who travelled to and from all parts of the world, granting whatever additional subsidy which might be necessary at the cost of the general taxpyer. In their own company such an arrangement would probably cost the taxpayer about £200,000 a year. It was also suggested that in future mail contracts the Government should exercise some control over freights, and the example of some foreign Governments had been quoted, notably Austria. But the Committee were probably not aware that the Austrian Government had been recently forced to come to the assistance of the Austrian Lloyds Company, and that the Messages-Maritimes Company, of France had been compelled to write off half their paid-up capital, the difficulty being ascribed to excessive Government control. The Committee had failed to perceive that a mail company was a distinctly commercial concern; in their own case to the extent of about nine-tenths of their revenue. They must, therefore, have complete freedom in their mate service, consistent with the efficient carrying out of their contracts, or if not the Government should become partners and guarantee them a minimum divided (laughter). The experiment was tried more than 30 years ago, when the present Duke of Devonshire was Postmaster General, and the Government were the first to cry off the bargain. Of course, one way to give effect to theories of that kind would be for the Government to buy up the mail companies, and appoint Mr. E. Cecil, M. P., who was Chairman of the subsidies the Committee, to the post of president of a great National Shipping Trust, with a free hand to carry out his views.

It would have given him the greatest pleasure to paint a picture of prosperity in the current year, but materials were not at hand for that purpose, for the shipping trade at the present moment was mas monotonously and universally depressed. The outlook in Australia and China was not promising while in India rates for freight were very low. However, it was hoped to counter-balance disadvantageous features by further economies in coal expenditure, and fresh economies in provisions and stores, and by a cheapened condition of the labour market. He mentioned that they were applying for a new charter, which would give them power to issue capital in payment of any undertaking or company or ships acquired "en bloc." It should be the interest of the Government to prevent the P. and O. Company falling into the hands of some American octopus, and they were able honestly to assure the Government that they had no desire whatever to encounter that fate, and that they wished to continue if they possibly could a British company, not only in name, but in reality (cheers). As to what had been stated regarding their removal to Southampton, those rumours were premature and exaggerated, because they never had the remotest intention of attempting to work their cargo vessels at a port like Southampton. When they decided to build ships of the Monzolian class, which were too large to enter the Albert Dock, they certainly did turn their attention to Southampton as an alternative port for the mail steamers. Southampton was the finest passenger port in the United Kingdom, and avoided risks of Channel navigation. The experience gained in the transport business had left upon their minds a very favourable impression, and made them consider the idea of having a part of their mail service at that port. That idea was stimulated by the high dock charges in London, but on close examination of the whole question, they found it would be most inconvenient to divide the mail service between two ports, and that it would injuriously affect the mobility of their fleet. They were obliged to come to the conclusion that Southampton was not in a position to undertake the whole of the work of their mail lines, and that it was exceedingly doubtful whether the London and South-Western Railway Company could work their heavy Indian traffic. Even if it could, it could be only done at a cost which, with the low Indian freights would absolutely leave no residuum to the coffers of the P. and O. Company. For that reason they had to come to a decision adverse to the claims of Southampton, and they had decided that when their new steamers were ready, their mail service would be concentrated at Tilbury, while their cargo vessels would remain in the Albert Dock.

The Earl of Leven and Melvills seconded the adoption of the report, which was agreed to without discussion.

COLONEL SWAYNE, who was so unfortunately incapacitated from further service in Somaliland, is almost as versatile in his social gifts as General Baden-Powell. He is a clever musician, a racy raconteur, and a conjurer of considerable skill; and there can be few livelier mess-rooms imaginable than one where the famous "B.-P." and Colone Swayne were present.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS! —Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

WHERE AN IDEA WAS BORN.

THE idea had arisen in the mind of an ardent educationalist, who had for years been a member of the Board and had been for some time its chairman, and his plan was the plan which has since been adopted by the Government for the whole of England, the abolition of the School Board and the handing over of education to the central authority. It is said that in the Nottingham scheme the Government found its inspiration for the concentration of local government, which will involve the disappearance of the School Boards, and, if so, it is a strange irony that a staunch Free Churchman is thus responsible for the scheme which has set the Free Churches in arms against the Government. It is odd, too, if this version of the inception of the Bill is true, that the inspiration should have come from Dr. Clifford's neighbourhood, within a mile or two of where the doctor began life as a factory lad, and close to where he preached his first sermon. Stranger still, in that case, is it that the stoutest opponent of the Bill and its unconscious "inspirer" should be the best of friends!

A SCOTSMAN AT THE TOP.

Never before, perhaps, has the name of a Nonconformist been heard so frequently in the House of Commons, as Dr. Clifford's during the debate which has just come to an end. One speech of the doctor's may have helped to win Devonport for the Government. He had been round the Empire, said Dr. Clifford at one of Mr. Brassey's meetings, where he was advocating the Scotch system for England, and everywhere he had found a Scotsman at the top. That was one result of the Scotch system, the doctor explained, but he must have been sorry the next day that he had found so apt an illustration. Mr. Lockie comes from beyond the Tweed, and the next morning every hoarding in Devonport cried out to the electors: "Dr. Clifford says wherever he goes the Scotsman is at the top. Put our Scotsman at the top!"

THE MAKING OF REPUTATIONS.

But the real reputations the Bill has made are two inside the House of Commons. Colonel Kenyon-Slaney has left behind him the modest obscurity of a Shropshire squire, and has enjoyed the fame of one of the most talked of men in England; and Sir William Anson, who has had charge of the interests of the Education Bill in the Commons, has achieved a new distinction by his warm and brilliant speeches. Neither the colonel nor the baronet was unknown in public life, but both stand higher for the Parliamentary fight which has just come to an end, and a distinguished member of the Front Opposition Bench has ventured the opinion that the Shropshire squire who brought ten thousand Churchmen to the Albert Hall will go down to posterity with the crown of martyrdom.

THE LEARNED RACE.

Dr. Smiles, if he reads his "St. James's" religiously would be interested in Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's astronomical railway porter, and his shepherd who minds his sheep with a Horace in his pocket. Sir Henry need hardly have gone so far from Westminster for examples of learning in unexpected places. There is still in the House of Commons a man who, long ago, carried his mother's washing over Westminster Bridge on cold winter nights, and who, even then, stole the passing moments to fit himself for a great career. Not one, nor two, but many men in Parliament to-day have sprung from the race of boys "with Horace in their pockets" or their eyes fixed on the stars, and it was a farmer's boy, as nobody needs to be told, who abolished the Corn Laws and established Free Trade in England.

THE SPRINGS OF IMMORTALITY.

Learning, even in the days beford the schools, has never run in grooves. Nobody would expect an immortality in a butcher's shop, yet Shakespeare was a butcher's son. Turner, if he had stayed at his first post, would have been a barber instead of a painter, and John Ruskin would never have known him. From the barber's shop have come a Lord Chief Justice of England, a famous divine, and a great inventor. Ben Jonson worked in the building of Lincon's Inn with "a trowel in his hand and a book in his pocket," and at least six famous names come to mind of those who were once shoemakers

ROUND THE GREEN TABLE-CLOTH.

Somebody must look after the British Constitution; the Board of Green Cloth is to be "cut down" The Board of Green Cloth is the mysterious institution which posted the bulletins during the King's illness on a piece of red baize and in normal times when there are no bulletins to post on red cloth the Board sits round a table covered with green cloth and manages the Queen's accounts. It has been called the counting-house of the Queen's Household and it has a kingdom of its own extending for two hundred yards in every direction from Buckingham Palace. Within this little kingdom—the Verge, as it is known round the Green Table-cloth—the Board has power to punish all who break the peace, and it has a limited power, too, to save a Queen's servant from arrest. No servant of Her Majesty can be arrested for debt without a warrant signed at the Green Table.

THE POMP OF THE COURT.

"If my memory does not deceive me," said Burke, in protesting against the spirit of feudalism which maintained these various antiquities, "a person of no slight consideration held the office of patent hereditary cook to an Earl of Warwick. The Earl of Warwick's soups, I fear, were not the better for the dignity of his kitchen. I think it was an Earl of Gloucester who officiated as steward of the household to the Archbishops of Canterbury." The King's Household, said Burke, had several strong traces of this feudality, and this was the origin of the ancient Court called the Green Cloth, but the rich subjects of the Kingdom had altered their economy and turned the course of their expense from the maintenance of vast establishments within the walls to the employment of trades abroad. But the Royal Household retained its great establishments—"it has evaporated from the gross concrete into an essence and rectified spirit of expense, where you have tuns of ancient pomp in a vial of modern lukury."

A PEER AND THE WOOLSACK.

The peers were not so ready as Burke to dispense with the pomp of State, and there was a great scene in the gilded chamber—which had not then, perhaps, been gilded. The opposition of the Lord Chancellor roused Lord Fortescue to an angry mood against the legal invasion of the Upper House. What he had long dreaded, he said, had now come to pass—namely that the dignity of that House would be lowered and tarnished by the profesnon of lawyers which time might introduce in it. It was no longer a House of Lords, or peers; it was converted into a mere court of law, where "all the solid and honourable principles of truth and justice were shamefully sacrificed to the low pettifogging chicanery and quibbles used in Westminister Hall." That once venerable, dignified, and august assembly now resembled more a meeting of attorneys than a House of Parliament.

THE SUPPRESSED OFFICES.

But in spite of the Lord Chancellor, three of the ancient offices were abolished—the Master of the Great Wardrobe, the Cofferer of the Household, and the Treasurer of the Chamber. Many great noblemen had controlled the destinies of the Great Wardrobe for a consideration of two thousand pounds a year, the services of a comptroller, a patent clerk, and many officers and servants, and the favour of the King. Nine Sovereigns had had their wardrobes specially guarded by the Master, but Lord Pelham, who was appointed in 1775, was the last Keeper appointed by the Crown to guard the Royal robes. The duties of the office, which were suppressed in 1782, were afterwards brought within the jurisdiction of the Lord Chamberlain.

PAYING THE KING'S BILLS.

The Cofferer of the Household, who disappeared with the Keeper of the Wardrobe, was next in rank to the Comptroller. He was, the Book of Dignities tells us, "a white staff officer, usually of political rank, and always a member of the Privy Council. He had a special charge and oversight of the other officers of the Household." On the suppression of the office the duties of it were ordered to be discharged by the Lord Steward and the Paymaster. The youngest of the suppressed offices was that of the Treasurer of the Chamber, which dated only from the Merry Monarch and was thus barely more than a centenarian.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences held in Baltimore, Professor R. W. Wood, of the Johns Hopkins University, exhibited a substance having remarkable properties, and screens transparent only to ultraviolet light or light beyond the violet rays of the spectrum and invisible to the eye. Tyndall made a screen that was transparent only to the heat rays of the spectrum, but until now a screen cutting off the heat and visible rays was only a desideratum. Combining the substance known as nitroso-dimethyl-ani-line, which is only transparent to some red and violet rays, with cobalt glass Dr. Wood obtained the desired screen. The spectrum given by the new substance is thirty times as broad as that from ordinary quartz.

Lord Kelvin, in a letter to "Nature," suggests that the electrification of air produced by liquids breaking into drops, jets of water falling though airwaterfalls, bubbling of air through water, and shaking up liquids with air, may be explained by the "splashing out of electrions" in consequence of this violent vibration of molecules of the liquid.

Dr. Calmette's claims that his serum for snake bites, though best for the venom of cobras, will neutralise the venom of other snakes, have been questioned by Professor Martin and Dr. Lamb, and lately Dr. Tidwell has found it in efficient in the case of the Australian tiger snake.

According to Professor Trombolt's catalogue of the displays of aurora borealis in Norway they are most frequent in October and March, or the period of the equinoxes, and least common at the winter solstice. Professor Schroeter has found the same result for auroras observed in Sweden.

According to "La Semaine Medicals" a Dutch physician, Dr. Steiner has discovered a new method of producing anæsthesia practised among the Javanese. It is by compression of the carotid artery, and the same plan seems to be known among Indians of Alaska.

Mr. R. E. Tod has introduced acetylene gas in place of oil for lighting his pleasure yacht Thistle and finds it an improvement. The gas is not made on board but carried in tanks under pressure stored in the bows of the boat. When the pressure in a tank becomes low it is replaced by a fresh tank.

It is reported from America that Mr. Menke, of the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago, has discovered in Oklahoma, the fossil remains of enormous amphibians Some of their bones are as large as those of an ox.

It is pointed out by Mr. T. A. Jaggar, of Harvard University, that violent eruptions of Mont Pelee since May 5 last have occurred at intervals of 3, 12, 17, 33, and 52 days that is at longer and longer intervals. Examination of the crater shows that it contains boiling water when still, and that an eruption begins with the ejection of the water followed by steam and debris. The eruption is therefore comparable to that of a geyser, and Mr. Jagga attemps to compute the date of the next. The last great eruption he remarks was on August 30, and the volcano is far from quiescent.

A curve plotted from the preceding dates and extended, gives the present interval as 113 days so that December 20 or threabout, would be the date of the next eruption. A French astronomer has predicted it for December 16, because the moon will then be at the full, and when over Martinque will be at that point of her orbit nearest to the earth and hence her pull on Martinique by the attraction of gravitation will be at a maximum as regards any local weakneses or instability of the earth's crust. According to both methods the date of the next eruption is, therfore, about the middl of this month. A report from St. Thomas, however that Mont Pelee was in violent eruption on Novem ber 20 seems to contradict this caculation.

According to a bulletin of the University or Texas Mineral Survey, pictures drawn by Commanche Indians occur on limestone rockf at Commanche Spring, north of the Rio Grande. They are painted with vermillion prepared from cinnabar, and search for this ore of mercury has discovered it in cretaceous clays and shales of the district. It appears to have been formed from hot springs through the agency of eruptive rocks. Quicksilver itself has also been found in calcite deposits.

The Earl of Crawford has tried the electrical steering gear of Mr. Brougham on his yacht nalhalla and found it successful. The makers Messrs. Siemens Brothers, of Charlton, and the inventor have made some improvements by which the gear can be controlled from any part of the ship.

Davos Platz, the winter resort for consumptives in Switzerland, is to be provided with electrics heating on a large scale. Pure air is valuable as a remedy, and electric heating is best for keeping it pure. The community at Davos numbers about 5,000, and the electric heating will be extended to all. Water power in the neighbourhood will drive a polyphase plant of 15,000 horse-power and generate a current to supply the resistances which produce the heat. A small electric railway and electric lights will also be supplied from this source.

Mr. Ziegler will refit the America for his next expedition to the North Pole as soon as possible. It is to be commanded by Mr. Anthony Fiala.

Natural effigies are common enough, especially of the human or the lion's head, but America seems to "whip creation" in this respect, as in so many other scenic marvels. At Conchise, Arizona on the Southern Pacific Railroad, is a remarkable human profile, formed by the summit of a mountain, and several miles in length. It resembles a famous Indian chief, Conchise, and is called the Sleeping Conchise by the natives, who venerate it. Mr. C. F. Holder signals another curiosity in the "stone whale" beside the Los Angeles Ventura, and Santa Barbara highway, in the mountainous region of California. A photograph shows, it with the form of a gigantic whale, even to the eye, mouth, and flipper.

The system of electric lighting of Mr. D. MacFarlan Moore, of New York, is based on tubes filled with vapours through which the electric current is passed to make them luminous. It is said that in order to protect the system, over a hundred patents have been taken out.

Colonel John Jacob Astor, the well-known American millionaire, inventor and author, has presented his patents for the Astor steam turbine to the public, and his generosity has been widely acknowledged by the American Press. They manage these things differently in America. When the late Professor D.E. Hughes, F. R. S. gave his microphone to the world, the English Press for the most part ignored the gift. Or is it because Colonel Astor is a millionaire? Hughes was half a millionaire, but that was a secret known to few.

Mr. Edison is building five electric automobiles to run 5,000 miles each by his new storage battery, at the rate of 100 miles for one charge of the battery. A light run-about has covered 62 miles with a battery of 21 cells weighing 332lbs., and at the end of the trial the car still ran at 83 per cent. of its normal speed.

Most of the great inventions have been in one way or another predicted or forecast by far-sighted men of genius or authors. Rabelais, as well as Cyrano de Bergerac, with their "frozen words" and "book that speaks," anticipated the phonograph; the electric telegraph was a very ancient idia, so was the balloon, and mechanical locomotion dates at least from Friar Bacon. The torpedo and submarine boat are also found in old writers. Napier, inventor of logarithms, by the account of Sir Thomas Urouhart, had invented a sord of Maxim gun, or mitrqilleuse, but kept it a secret, because of its destructiveness. A recent writer points out that Rabelais conceived the idea of the moving platform," now under trial in Paris, that is to say, a road that travels and saves the traveller's legs.

Hindoos excel in taking casts in metal of delicate and fragile objects, say, a dead bettle. The method is described in the "National Druggist," and consists in placing the insect on a wax base inside a wooden box, and fixing it by wires. A paste of three parts plaster of Paris and one part brick dust in a solution of alum and sal ammoniac is then poured in. When the paste has set, it is dried slowley in the shade, then gradually heated red hot. The insect is calcined, and the wax melts from under it. In the hole or mould thus formed in the paste, casts of the insect are taking by pouring in molten metal.

THE Commander-in-Chief, it seems, continues his Spartan habits, although he has left the field for the War Office, and, except on occasions when social and public duties intervene, goes to bed at half-past ten at night and rises at six in the morning.

ART, no doubt, is an important handmaid in pictorial advertisements, and there is no valid reason why the simplest sketch should not be "inevsted with artistic merit." An illustrated post-card advertisement of "The Land of the Setting Sun," now being distributed, shows the sun in the western background the shadows of the letters in the word Morocco fall towards the light to the south-west, while the shadow of the Englishman in the foreground, in a coyling costume, with ordinary English slippers, and cloak and headgear added to convert him into a Moor, falls towards the north-west. His left hand, on the sunny side, is in shadow, his right hands towards the east, is in light!

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

RUBBER AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

OUR UP-TO-DATE EDITION FOR 1902. NOW READY, POST FREE.

W. GEORGE, late of Holywell Street, Strand, W.C., will mail post free his up-to-date 1902 ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST of Surgical Appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, Belts, and every kind of Rubber Goods of the latest and most Improved principles

W. GEORGE (Dept. 11) 10 Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W. C.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London 61, Threadneedle Street

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693

Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to:—

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries,

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,

Standard Buildings, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN, Secretary.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.

Annual Income..... Rs. 2,00,00,000.

During 1901, 5,718 Policies issued for Rs. 3,16,81,530.

Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	6th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr
The amount payable would be Rs.						
9,113	10,278	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term

(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000

(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;

(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.

(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address:—

Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,

Chief Agents for India, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore, Moultan City and Lyallpore.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR, Manager.

Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 8,910,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON AND JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO, Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eiya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CUR

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE CONCLUDING DAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, DECEMBER 28.

THE third and the final sitting of the eighteenth Indian National Congress was held here in the pandal erected in Shahi Bagh Road, Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee presiding. The pandal was again crowded by the delegates and visitors.

The President in opening the proceedings of the day intimated that Miss Sarla Ghosal, B. A. had sent him a certain statement suggesting them to organise national sports in connection with the Congress, in the same manner as the Industrial Exhibition had been organised in connection with it. The matter was one of great importance, but he had no time to consider it. He was, however, sure the Madras would give the attention which the importance of it deserved.

UNIVERSITIES' COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The first resolution on the programme was with reference to the recommendations made by the Universities' Commission and the circular subsequently addressed by the Government of India to the local Governments. The resolution ran as follows:—That this Congress desires to tender its respectful thanks to the Government of India for the Circular letter recently addressed by them to Local Governments on the subject of the Universities' Commission's Report so far as it relates to the proposals for the abolition of Second Grade Colleges and Low-classes—which has partially allayed the apprehension in the public mind that due weight might not be attached to public opinion in taking action on the recommendations of the Commission. That this Congress views with the gravest alarm many of the Commission's recommendations, the acceptance of which will, in its opinion, reverse the policy steadily pursued during the last half century by the British Government in the matter of higher education, by checking its spread and restricting its scope, and by virtually destroying such limited independence as the Universities at present enjoy. That in particular the Congress objects most strongly to the following recommendations of the Commission:—(a) The abolition of all existing Second Grade Colleges except such as may be raised to the status of a First Grade College, and the prohibition of the affiliation of new Second Grade Colleges. (b) The fixing by the Syndicate of minimum rates of fees for different Colleges. (c) The introduction of a rigidly uniform course of studies throughout the country irrespective of the lines on which the different Universities have so far progressed. (d) The monopoly of legal instruction by Central Law Colleges, one for each Province or Presidency. (e) The virtual licensing of all secondary education by making the existence of private schools dependant upon their recognition by the Director of Public Instruction. (f) And the officialization of the Senate and the Syndicate and the practical conversion of the University into a Department of Government. Mr. J. Chowdhary of Calcutta, in moving the resolution, said he did not know how far they could congratulate themselves on the solicitation of the Indian Government to reform universities on the lines proposed by the commission appointed by Lord Curzon. He had carefully gone through the papers connected with the Universities' reforms and the impression left in his mind by the perusal of the documents, was one of great disappointment. Of course, the suggestion regarding residential universities and foundation of chairs and teaching universities should commend itself. But on the other hand, there was a spirit pervading the scheme which must be regretted by this assembly. Speaking at the convocation of the Calcutta University, Lord Curzon protested against the people ascribing motives before they had carefully considered the whole scheme, and his Lordship had thereby animadverted against the spirit of their journalists, ascribing motives when none existed. He (the speaker) was not going to ascribe any motives to the Government of India. But he would state that even if they were to read the last circular letter, they would find that the scheme of Universities' reforms consisted in improving Universities' teaching by a negative process—by discouraging chief institutions. The Government of India said that a large number of institutions had cropped up, specially in Bengal, many of which were not well equipped for imparting university instruction. They must, however, consider what the Government had spent on education. If they considered and caculated facts and figures, they would find that Government had hardly spent two annas per head in this country, while in the colonies a much large amount was devoted to the education of the people. In Genoa nearly one-fifth of the whole revenue was spent on education. If the Government of India were prepared to spend more money on education, they could well understand their earnestness with regard to the universities' reforms. It was most absurd that Government while being unable to make adequate provision for the General spread of education should come in the way of private persons who by their enterprise strive to educate the people, on the ground that cheap education was undesirable and that those institutions must either rise to a certain standard or not exist at all. The result of that policy was that the bulk of the people who could not pay large fees, would be deprived of the benefits of higher education. They might impose minimum fees but why should they restrict the number of free studentships to three percent? The speaker deprecated any interference with the finances and managements of colleges, Such a step would hamper the progress of education amongst the poor. The proposed restriction with regard to the affiliation of colleges and new institutions was another retrograde policy. Any attempt on the part of Government to minimise the education given by the Indian universities, would be a matter of regret. The education that was given in the Indian universities was by no means inferior to that imparted in the Oxford and Cambridge universities. He would say from experience that their passed man was superior to an average passed man of Cambridge or Oxford Universities in many respects.

Mr. D. G. Padhye seconded the resolution. He said the report made by the Universities' Commission was very meagre, devoid of arguments and poor in diction. He considered the curriculum of subjects recommended by the Commission, was much more philosophical and less practical that at present.

Mr. Ranade supported the proposition, which was adopted.

INSTITUTE OF RESEARCH.

Mr. Subramani Iyer of Madras, proposed "that this Congress considers that the Institute of Research which the private beneficence of Mr. Tata proposes to establish, should receive adequate support from Government and the Congress is strongly of opinion that similar institutions should be founded in different parts of the country." He said the resolution related to the scheme of educational enterprise started by their distinguished Parsi millionaire and philanthropist of Bombay, Mr. J. N. Tata. The scheme had been before the Indian public for the last four years, and yet nothing had been done to reduce it to a practicable shape. After the scheme had been reported upon by Professor Ramsay, it was decided that Bangalore would be the best place for the location of that institution. But nothing more was heard of it, and the vast scheme on which so many hopes and expectations had been founded, had been still hanging fire. Mr. Tata had set apart forty lakhs of rupees, and the Maharaja of Mysore had come forward to bear a material portion of the burden which the scheme required, by way of giving away a building site and certain materials. The Maharaja had also undertaken a portion of the annual expenditure. What they now wanted the Government to do was that if they paid forty or fifty thousand rupees per annum for its maintenance, the institution would be an established fact. He failed to see why the Government did not offer to supply the deficiency which after all came to about three thousand rupees a month a sum which might be spent just to satisfy a passing fancy of a Viceroy or Lieutenant-General. The speaker imputed this negligence on the part of the Government to the wire pulling of the British plutocracy—he meant the bankers, the money lenders and the manufacturers of Great Britian, whose interests were really at stake. He was sorry he had to suggest that explanation, but they could not reconcile the indifference of the Government to a scheme of such a vital importance to the industrial development of the country. If His Excellency the Viceroy were to raise his little finger, any Maharaja or Raja would come forward to supply the deficit.

Mr. K. Nair of Madras seconded the resolution. He said it was the industrial education which had made the Japanese nation so prominent on earth.

The resolution having been further supported was carried.

POLICE COMMISSION.

Mr. S. Sinha of the N. W. P. moved:—That this Congress records its sense of regret at the inadequacy of the representation on the Police Commission of Indian gentlemen of experience on the subject, and at the limited scope of reference as indicated in the Resolution of the Government of India and in the opening speech of the President. This Congress further records its deliberate conviction that the Police will not be rendered efficient unless the following among other reforms are carried out:—(1) That men of adequate qualification are secured for superior offices in the Police service. (2) That educated Indians are largely employed in the superior offices in the Police service. (3) That the position and prospects of investigating and inspecting officers are improved so as to attract educated men to the service. (4) That the District Officer who is District Magistrate and head of the Police is relieved of his judicial powers and of all control over the Magistracy.

He said the Commission, as at present constituted, did not represent the vast and various public interests which were at stake. Of the two native members of the Commission, one was an official of the Government. He meant Mr. Shrinivas R. Ayengar, who had been throughout his life one of those Indians, who had made it the business of their life to please Government. The other gentleman was the Maharaja of Durbhanga, the brother of the late Maharaja, who was one of the patrone of the Congress and a public man of whom the whole country was proud. The present Maharaja had not taken much part in public affairs, and the speaker hoped, he would rise equal to the occasion and would play the same part which Mr. Justice Gootroodas Bannerjee did as a member of the Universities' Commission. Again the enquiries conducted by the Police Commission were not such as would inspire confidence. Journalists, criminal lawyers and other public men who were most qualified to speak on the subject were not called as witnesses, and if any of them happened to present himself as a witness, he was not put to the test of cross-examination, but was asked to retire with an assurance that his written statement would receive due consideration. The reform of the police was a question on which the vital interests of the country was at stake and therefore required independent and impartial inquiries.

The resolution being duly seconded and supported was carried.

PUBLIC SERVICES.

Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakerlal of Ahmedabad moved: That this Congress, concurring with previous Congresses, appeals to the Government of India and the Secretary of State, to take early practical steps for the purpose of carrying out the separation of judicial and executive functions in the administration of criminal justice, the desirability of which has been frequently admitted on behalf of Government. In this connection, the Congress regrets to notice that the trend of recent legislation is not only to deprive the judiciary of its salutary and wholesome power of check and restraint over the executive, but to invest the executive with greater and uncontrolled powers."

Mr. A. C. Majmudar of Bengal seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

On the motion of Mr. A. K. Setna of Ahmedabad, seconded by Mr. Abul Kasim of Bengal, it was resolved:—That the Congress, concurring with previous Congresses, again records its deep regret that the labours of the Public Service Commission have practically proved void of any good results to the people of this country, and is strongly of the opinion that no satisfactory solution of the question is possible unless effect is given to the Resolution of the House of Commons of 2nd June 1893 in favour of holding the competitive Examination for the Indian Civil Services, i.e. Civil, Medical, Police, Engineering, Telegraph, Forest, and Accounts, both in England and in India. That the policy of the Government of India in regard to minor Civil Services practically excludes the Natives of India from higher appointments in them, and is therefore opposed not only to the recommendations of the Public Service Commission but to Royal and Viceregal pledges given to the Indian people from time to time.

SALT DUTY.

Mr. C. X. Chentamani of Madras moved:—That the Congress strongly protests against the present high duty on salt, and in view of the fact that the prevalence and spread of many diseases are now traced to the insufficiency of salt consumed by the Indian masses, and that the accounts of the Government of India have now been showing large surpluses year after year, the Congress urges that Government should be pleased to reduce the salt tax by at least the amount of its enhancement in 1888.

Mr. J. V. Desai of Ahmedabad seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION REFORMS.

Mr. G. A. Patel of Ahmedabad proposed: "That in view of the fact that the Railway administration forms an important branch of the P. W. Department of Government, the Congress notices with regret that the Natives of India are practically excluded from higher appointments such as Traffic Inspectors, District Traffic Superintendents, Accountants &c. on State as well as on Guaranteed Railways, and appointments of Rs. 200 and above are as a rule bestowed only on Europeans. That the exclusive employment of Europeans in the higher posts results in heavy working charges, the burden of which falls on the Indian tax-payers at whose expense the State Railways have been constructed, and who have to bear the ultimate liability of deficits on the Guaranteed Railways. The Congress, therefore, deems it its duty to urge in the interests of economical railway administration as also for the purpose of removing a legitimate grievance, that Government will be pleased to direct the employment of qualified Indians in the higher branches of the Railway service." He said there were in all eighty railways in India, thirty of which were State Railways and ten Guaranteed Railway. On account of the interest on the capitals invested in State Railways and in making up the deficit in guaranteed interest, the Government had suffered a loss of forty-one crores of rupees. This amount came from the pocket of the Indian taxpayer. There were over one thousand officers employed on the railways all of whom were Europeans drawing from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,200 per month. Why should not the natives who paid large sums of money annually to make up the deficits, be appointed to those posts? It was absurd to say that the natives of India who had risen to highest posts in the administration of the Government of India, were incapable to fill up those posts in the railway administration.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Shinabhai M. Patel of Ahmedabad and carried.

EXCISE DUTY.

Mr. D. E. Wacha of Bombay moved: That having regard to the fact that while the clothmanufactured by means of power looms in this country in no way competes with the piece-goods imported from Lancashire, the imposition of the excise duty of 3 1-2 percent, thereon, apart from its tendency to arrest the free growth of the weaving industry, continues to operate as a great injustice to the manufacturers, and imposes serious hardship on the masses of the people who consume the coarser indigenous products. This Congress earnestly prays that the Government will be pleased to take the matter into its favourable consideration and repeal the duty at an early date. He said the spinning and weaving industry of India was not in a flourishing condition, and the days of fat dividends had gone. The Excise duty, which was imposed, as stated by the then Finance Minister, Sir James Westland, for financial expediency, combined with famines and plague and other internal calamities had ruined the mill industry of India. The duty was imposed not for revenue purposes but to please those Manchesterwallas who had got something like fifty-seven votes in the House of Commons, which neither the Liberal Party nor the Conservative Party could ever help to abandon. They stated that it was a protective duty. But where was that protection? There were thirty lakhs of piece goods imported from Lancashire, against which India had no piece goods to compete, because the yarn produced by the latter was of a coarser kind than that imported from the former. All piece goods imported from Manchester were above 20 counts while in India, they were much lower than that count.

The proposition being duly seconded, was adopted.

MILITARY MEDICAL SERVICE.

On the motion of Dr. Solomon A. Erulkar seconded by Dr. Joseph Benjamin, it was resolved:—That this Congress is of opinion that in the interests of the public, the medical science and the profession, as well as to secure economy of administration, it is necessary:—(1). That there should be only one military Medical Service with two branches—one for the European army and the other for the native troops. Graduates of Indian colleges being employed to the latter with greater economy and efficiency to the state, and (2). That the Civil Medical Service of the country should be reconstituted as a distinct and independent Medical service wholly detached from its present military connection and recruited from the open profession of medicine in India and elsewhere, due regard being had to the utilization of indigenous talent. That this Congress while gratefully acknowledging what has been done to improve the position and prospects of the subordinate Medical Service, is of opinion that the grievances of assistant surgeons and hospital assistants, compared with members of similar standing in other departments of the public service, require thorough redress."

DISTRICT JUDGESHIPS.

Mr. J. Mukerjee of Bengal moved:—That this Congress is of opinion that the present system under which a very large proportion of the District Judgeships, Joint-Judgeships and Assistant Judgeships, are filled by Covenanted Civilians without any special legal training, and without adequate guarantee of the knowledge of law necessary for the satisfactory discharge of the very important and responsible judicial duties entrusted to them, is injurious to the best interests of efficient judicial administration in the mofussil, and that it is urgently necessary to devise means to ensure a higher standard of efficiency in the administration of law by securing the services of trained lawyers for the said posts.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. A. M. Advani of Sindh and carried.

CADET CORPS.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar of Poona proposed:—That while thanking the Government of Lord Curzon for opening a military career to a few scions of noble families by the creation of the Cadet Corps, this Congress urges that in view of the loyalty and splendid services rendered by the Indian troops to the British Empire in the late Chinese war and in other wars, Government will be pleased to throw open to the natives of India posts in the higher military services, and to establish military colleges at which Indians may be trained for a military career as commissioned and non-commissioned officers in the Indian Army. The proposition being duly seconded, was adopted.

VARIOUS DEMANDS.

On the motion of the President, the following resolutions were adopted without discussion:—That this Congress concurs with previous Congresses in strongly advocating:—(a) That with a view that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council may enjoy greater respect and confidence, it is necessary to reconstitute it on a broader basis, and that the time is ripe for the appointment of Indian lawyers of eminence as Lords of the Judicial Committee to participate in the decision of Indian appeals. (b) That the grant of exchange compensation allowance to the non-domiciled European and Eurasian employes of Government should be discontinued. (c) That the rules under the Arms Act should be modified so as to make them equally applicable to all residents in or visitors to India, without distinction of creed, caste or colour, to ensure the liberal concession of licences wherever wild animals habitually destroy human life cattle or crops, and to make all licenses granted under the revised rules of life-long tenure revocable only on proof of misuse, and valid throughout the Provincial jurisdiction in which they are issued. (d). That a widespread system of volunteering such as obtains in Great Britain should be introduced amongst the people of India. (e) That a High Court of Judicature be established in the Punjab. (f) That in as much as the scheme of reorganization of the Education Service is calculated to exclude natives of India, including those who have been educated in England from the superior grade of the Educational Service to which they have hitherto been admitted, the scheme should be recast so as to afford facilities for the admission of Indian graduates to the superior grade of the Educational Service. (g) That the act of the Secretary of State for India in fixing the limit at two posts beyond which natives of India cannot compete in the Cooper's Hill College is opposed to the plain words of Act I of 1833 and to Her late Majesty's Gracious Proclamation. (h) That the system of trial by jury should be extended to the districts and offences to which at present it does not apply, and that the verdicts of juries should be final. (i) That it is desirable that the criminal Procedure Code should be so amended as to confer upon accused persons who are natives of India, the right of claiming in trials by jury before the High Court and in trials with the aid of assessors that not less than half the number of jurors or of the assessors shall be natives of India. (j) That the existing rules framed by the different Provincial Governments in the matter of the Forest Department are opposed to the Resolution of the Government of India made in 1894 with the object of enunciating the objects of forest conservancy, and that an amendment of the rules in conformity with the above resolution is urgently called for in the interests of the inhabitants of rural India.

THE JOURNAL "INDIA."

The President next moved and it was carried that:—The Congress is of opinion that it is essential for the success of its work, that there should be a Committee in London acting in concert with it, and a weekly journal published in London propagating its views, and this Congress resolves that its British Committee, as at present constituted and the journal "India" as published by it, be maintained and continued and the cost be raised in accordance with the following scheme:—

That a circulation of 4000 copies of "India" be secured by allocating 1500 copies to Bengal, 70 copies to Madras, 200 copies to the North-Western Provinces, 50 copies to Oudh, 100 copies to the Punjab, 450 copies to Berar and the Central Provinces and 1000 copies to Bombay, the rate of yearly subscription being Rs. 8.

BRITISH CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

On the motion of the President, the Congress tendered its most grateful thanks to Sir W. Wedderburn and other members of the British Congress Committee for the services rendered by them to India during the present year.

Mr. A. O. Hume was appointed General Secretary and Mr. D. E. Wacha to be joint General Secretary for the ensuing year.

It was further resolved that the nineteenth Indian National Congress would assemble at Christmas 1903 at Madras.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the President.

The President in reply said he did not know how adequately to express to them the deep seated feeling of gratitude which inspired him on that occasion for their abounding kindness to him during his stay in Ahmedabad. Grave as were the responsibilities of the president, onerous as were his duty, he was more than recompensed by the abounding sympathy, generosity and hospitality of those amongst whom he had made a temporary sojourn. Ahmedabad turned out in tens of thousands, men women and children, the whole living population of the town to welcome the President of the Congress. A Sovereign Prince and a Victoria general with his brow bedecked with laurels won on a battlefield would not have received a more enthusiastic ovation (Applause). The gratitude of the Congress was due to Mr. Lely, Commissioner of the Northern Division, not only for his benevolent attitude of neutrality, and not only for his firm determination not to throw any obstacle in their way, but for his firm determination to do all that lay in his power to help forward the success of the Industrial Exhibition (Applause).

The Congress was then formally dissolved.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DECEMBER 27.

Saturday:—Pressure has risen slightly to briskly in the South of the peninsula, and has fallen slightly in North Bengal, Assam and Central Burma, and is now in general excess except in North east India and Burma, where it is normal or in slight defect. Strong winds continue at Diamond Island, and skies are cloudy in Burma, where the weather is apparently fully unsettled. The cyclonic circulation in the direction of the Madras coast is not so well defined as yesterday, but the sea is rough at Nagapatam, and light rain has fallen on the South Madras coast and Ceylon. Trincomalee has received one inch. Fine clear weather with an unusually low temperature, prevails in Northern India, and the greater part of the peninsula and the temperature is rising in Baluchistan. The weather continues disturbed in Persia, where light showers of rain have fallen.

SUEZ, DECEMBER 28.

Sunday.—Pressure changes have been small except in Baluchistan and parts of Kashmir where the barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly. Skies are thickly clouded in Kashmir and the temperature has commenced rising in North West India. The above changes are probably due to the approach of a depression from Persia, which may give showers in Baluchistan and Kashmir within the next 48 or 60 hours. The weather is feebly unsettled in Burma, where showers have been fairly general Lashio and Diamond Island report moderate to heavy rain. The temperature will probably continue rising in North West India, and cloud will probably increase in the hills and plains of Upper India in the next 24 hours.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 27TH DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has again increased everywhere, the rise having been brisk at Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Madras, Cuddapah, Bangalore, Sholapur, Aurangabad and Allahabad. Gradients are unusually steep.

Winds are cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast and very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The extreme day and night temperatures are below normal in all districts except in the extreme south of the Peninsula. The maximum temperature ranged from 90° at Cochin to 63° at Ajmere and Agra and the minimum from 33° at Lahore to 74° at Cochin and Negapatam.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and at Bellary, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam.

Rain ig light showers has fallen at Madras and Negapatam.

Wheather is generally fine and cool over nearly the whole country. The cyclonic circulation of winds indicates squally unsettled weather to the S. E. of Ma dras in the Bay and local rain is likely at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 26th December, 1902.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ..... inches	29·978
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	76·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·2
Dew Point	62·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·621
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ...	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	84·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	67·8
General Directions of wind	N, ENE, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours' ..... miles	295

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Hand or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

INDIAN SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, DECEMBER 25.

THE Sixteenth Indian National Social Conference reassembled here to-day in the Congress mandap. There was a large gathering of delegates and visitors. Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar presided.

Professor Karve of Poona moved the first resolution on the programme, which ran as follows:—"This Conference deplores that, on account of the largely increased rate of mortality in recent years from plague, famine and other causes, the number of young widows has risen in several places, and would earnestly invite all humane persons to do all they can to save these poor innocent girls from the customary disfigurement and to place no obstacles, passive or active, to their marrying again and settling in life if they or their friends choose that course."

The resolution was seconded and supported by Mr. D. G. Padhya of Bombay and Mrs. Umabai Kelkar of Indore, respectively.

When the chairman put the resolution to the meeting, some of the audience who represented the orthodox party shouted out that they were opposed to the resolution. This created a little disorder. The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar said only the delegates and the sympathisers of the movement could only take part in the proceedings and if they persisted in that line of conduct, severe measures would have to be adopted.

The resolution was then carried.

The third resolution re-iterated the desirability of bringing about a closer communion between the sub-divisions of castes by means of inter-marriages and interdining. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. T. C. Khandwalla moved the following proposition;—"This Conference rejoices that, according to the rerurns of the recent census, the age of marriage both for boys and girls has shown a decided tendency to rise in many parts of the country, and would impress on all social reform bodies and advocates to makes use of this favourable opportunity to press forward this most important item of the social reform programme, by endeavouring to raise the marriage age of girls to 16 and boys to 20."

The resolution was seconded by Mrs. Ramanbai Mahipatram, who said ancient civilization of their country of which they were so justly proud conceived the constitution of marriage on a high and noble ideal. The words spoken, oaths repeated and promises given during the solemnization of marriage were not uttered by the bridegroom and not understood by the bride. The priest uttered himself and replied to himself. If the bridegroom and bride had not reached the age, they could not realise the gravity of the situation. If was not fair to children, she continued, that their mental formation should not be allowed to reach its proper growth and that they be called upon to perform a duty after taking away from them the opportunities of acquiring the culture, education and efficiency necessary for the performance of that duty. It was certainly sad and cruel that innocent girls with all their mirth and hopefulness should be overclouded by the responsibilities of women.

Mr. Subramani Iyer of Madras supported the resolution. He said the pernicious custom of marrying girls in childhood not only deprived them of their valuable period of their education but led to the national degeneration. Prematrine marriage brought on week of springs and distress to the mother. Woman after all was the preserver of human race. She was the fountain of happiness and prosperity, queen of home and grace and dignity of man's life and where she was honoured, there was prosperity.

The resolution was carried.

Rao Bahadur Chandoolal proposed: This Conference is emphatically of opinion that the prevalence of polygamy among certain communities of Hindus is a blot on Indian civilization and is repugnant to the sentiment of the majority of the Indian people and desires to express its strong sympathy with all measures adapted to do away with this reproach." He said on the principle that there was one eve for one Adam, there should be one wife for one man. Polygamy was generally confined to lower castes only. It was very common in certain parts of Kathiawar and Malwar. Evils of polygamy resulted in national degeneration and ought to be put own.

Mr. Martan N. Mehta, in seconding the proposition said Chastrias were the most prominent people who married more than one wife. The noble examples set by H. H. the Maharaja of Gaikwar and H. H. the Maharaja of Bhownagger both of whom belenged to that caste, would be followed by others, and the pernicious system would die out of itself. As a measure for preventing polygamy, the speaker advocated inter-marriages between different communities.

Mrs. Manibhoy Pandit supported the proposition which was adopted.

Mr. B. J. Desai proposed:—"This Conference, wishes once again to place on record its condemnation of the practice of extravagant expenditure on marriage, whether in the shape of a payment for the bride or the bridegroom or in feasts and entertainments; and hopes that the good sense of the community will co-operate with the efforts of Social Reform Associations to mitigate this crying evil." He said the question of the extravagant expenditure was based upon ill-conceived and false sense of honour and blind obedience to custom. Payments of large sums of money to bride, and bride-groom and senseless extravagance on occasions of marriages and funerals accounted partly for the poverty of the people.

Mr. Sunt of Poona seconded the resolution and the Hon. Mr. Shrinivas supported it. It was adopted by the meeting.

Mr. Krishna Nair moved:—This Conference notes with satisfaction the increasing number of Hindus who undertake sea voyages for study, business of other purposes, and wishes to impress on the people the necessity of encouraging this wholesome movement in all possible ways and of discouraging all attempts to treat foreign travelled men as aliens and foreigners. He said the restrictors against foreign travels was very harmful not only to the community itself, but it involved the idea of contempt for foreigners, as the Chinese who considered themselves celestials but called the foreigners as devils.

Swami Nitya Nand seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. K. B. Devatia. The latter said that he was a living example of the caste prosecution, on account of his having travelled to Europe for edutation. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. K. B. Marathe moved that the Conference affirms the necessity of introducing moral and as far as possible, religious instruction in schooll and colleges and that opinion of the heads of colleges should be obtained on that question.

Mr. Divetta seconded the proposition, which was carried.

Mr. Mahajari of Berar next moved. This Conference is deeply impressed with the disastrous effects to society of the neglect and indifference to the moral and material advencement of the low castes and records its earnest conviction that the prosperity and progress of the country is deeply involved in effective measures being adopted towards the amelioration of their condition. He said these caste performed very useful functions to the society and should not be neglected. Their services for the sanitation of a city were invaluable.

Mr. M. R. Bhut seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

The Conference also resolved recommending the formation of central Reform Associations for each Presidency or Province in India.

RANADE MEMORIAL FUND.

Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee next moved: This Conference resolves that with a view to carry out the objects mentioned in the above resolution each Provincial Reform Association should endeavour to raise a fund which the Conference recommends should be called the Ranade Memorial Fund in order to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., C. I. E., for the very valuable and untiring services rendered by him to the cause of Social Reform in India. He said he gladly associated himself with the resolution. He had always felt the deepest possible interest in the Social Conference movements. He confessed that he had not been able to actively take part in the furtherance of its object which contributed to the success of the movement. Several circumstances of his life had compelled him to denote himself to the prosecution of political aims, purposes and aspirations; but he regarded the social and political movement as indissolubly linked together, (Applause). He regarded them as inter-dependent. He would go further and held that the political reform was impossible without social regeneration and moral enfranchisement. They must clause the temples of their homes and their hearts. They must purify and elevate the social and moral atmosphere before they could aspire to those political rights which it was the aim of the Congress to secure and promote.

Mr. G. R. Parekh seconded the resolution, which was carried.

The President then announced that Rs. 6,000 had been subscribed on the spot, the subscribers being the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Mr. Dayamul Gidumul, Mr. S. N. Pundit and Mr. Lal Shunker Umeashunker.

Resolutions were then adopted condemning the Zenana system and the custom of beating breast by women in public streets on occasions of death; and also urging the necessity of re-admitting repentent converts to Hindoo Society.

This concluded the proceedings of the Conference.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE TRADE OF CAPE COLONY.

AMERICAN MACHINERY.

CONTINENTAL GLASS MANUFACTURE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

THE trade returns of Cape Colony up to the end of October, which have now reached us from Capetown, continue to show, as might be expected, a marked expansion in both the imports and exports since the restoration of peace. Taking the figures for the month of October alone, we find that the imports of merchandise on private account were valued at £2,822,609, or £833,376 more than the value for October last year. The imports on Government account were valued at £181,547, or £39,667 more than in the corresponding month last year. A very noticeable increase in the imports of specie is also shown, £50,000 having been received, whereas in October, 1901, this item was only the insignificant sum of £303. The grand total for the month is £3,054,156, as against £2,131,416 for October last year—an increase of £922,740. For the first four months of the current fiscal year of the Cape Government, July to October inclusive, the total value of the private merchandise imports is £10,250,107, an increase of £3,356,457 as against the corresponding period last year; the value of the articles imported for account of the Government is £721,757, an increase of £261,719; and the amount of the specie is £1,135,875 an increase of £303,772. The grand total is £12,107,739, and the total increase of £3,921,948. The increase of the specie imports is, of coruse, very suggestive of an increased demand for currency in connection with the rehabilitation of South Africa generally. It is also interesting to compare the figures for the ten months of the calendar year, January to October inclusive, with those for the corresponding period in 1901. The declared value of the private merchandise imports is £23,263,905, showing an increase of £7,353,947; the value of the Government articles is £2,155,137, an increase of £792,229; and the declared value of the specie imports is £2,080,465, a decrease of £463,406 being shown in this last-named item. Of course during the progress of the war there were occasional special demands for specie after particular events in connection with the gradual resumption of trade and industry in the conquered territories and the sudden increase now, in connection with the resettlement of the country generally may be regarded as an event of an analogous kind. The grand total of the imports for the ten months is £37,479,937 showing an increase of £7,68,2780.

Turning to the figures relating to the exports from Cape Colony the increases shown are also gratifying. For October the exports of colonial products—that is practically, farm products such as wool, as distinct from mining products—are valued at £317,171, as against £305,041 for October, 1901, an increase of £12,130 only being shown. For obvious reasons, and chiefly the fact that resettlement is in progress and that the products of the class indicated must therefore be largely required for South African consumption, the restocking of the farms, and so on, the relative smallness of this increase cannot be wondered at. The exports of diamonds on the other hand, are valued at £419,889, as against £143,963 for October last year, an increase of £275,926; and the exports of raw gold at £838,550, as against £61,844 only in October, 1901, an increase of £776,706 for the month alone. The value of the imported goods re-exported shows a significant decrease, the amount being £45,319 only as against £49,887 for October last year. The specie movement outwards was quite insignificant. The grand total of the export movement for the month was £1,622,029, as against £561,180, the increase of £1,060,849 representing mainly raw gold and diamonds. Of course the trade of the month shows a heavy debit balance against the colony, and this must be expected until reabilitation is complete. The Customs duties collected during the month show an increase, the total amounting £352,060, as against £251,923, a gain of £100,137, which will be doubtless very acceptable to the colonial exchequer. The export figures for the month are the more encouraging when we compare them with the returns relating to exports for the four months July to October of the fiscal year 1902-3, as the latter illustrate the position of affairs in South Africa and the comparison suggests progress in settlement and in the revival of production. Thus the exports of colonial, or farm products are valued for the four months at £1,255,547, an amount which shows a positive decrease of no less than £118,221 as against the corresponding four months last year, when the war was still in progress. The value of the diamonds exported was £1,705,713, an increase of £131,958 as against last year, or considerably less than the increase in October alone, a fact which testifies to a suspension of activity in this trade in the earlier months of the series, there having been indeed, a marked decrease in the value of the shipments during August this year.

The shipments of raw gold are valued at £3,726,457, and show an increase of £1,778,820, nearly half of which accrued during October, or the latest month of the series. The value of the imported goods re-exported during the four months is £206,536, an increase of £23,201 as against last year, which, considering that there was a decrease in October, again suggests an increased local consumption of such goods with the progress of resettlement. The exports of special for the four months amounted to only £1,040, a decrease of £97,905 as compared with the heavy exports during the corresponding period of the previous year. The grand total of the export movement for the four months is £5,895,293, showing an increase of £1,717,853. The Customs receipts for the four months are stated as £1,266,185, an increase of £330,027. Coming now to the figures for the ten months of the calendar year, the declared value of the exports of colonial (that is other than mining) products is £3,328,024, and shows an increase of £192,713 as against the January-October period of 1901. The value of the diamonds exported is £4,292,760, an increase of £182,261 and the value of the raw gold exported is £4,380,720, an increase of £3,199,556. The declared value of the imported goods re-exported is £675,401 an increase of £16,360; and the amount of the specie exported is £101,040, a decrease of £52,454 as against last year. The grand total is £12,578,445, and it shows an increase of £3,538,336 as against the corresponding ten months of 1901. The Customs duties have yielded for the ten months £2,742,581, an increase of £550,393. The returns relating to the transit or rebate trade to the Transvaal and Rhodesia show a continuance of the increased movement to the Transvaal at the cost of the movement to Rhodesia which has been observable since the reopening of the Rand mines. Thus during October the declared value to the Transvaal was £565,332, an increase of £433,249, as against October last year; and to Rhodesia £62,906, a decrease of £30,151. For the four months July to October inclusive the value to the Transvaal is £1,969,445, an increase of £1,559,005, and to Rhodesia £197,114, a decrease of £113,622. Finally, for the ten months of the calendar year January to October inclusive the value to the Transvaal is £3,455,997, an increase of £42,634,694 and to Rhodesia £554,839, a decrease of £180,633.

Now that the United States Congress has resumed its sittings we may expect very shortly to hear of the negotiation of the reciprocity treaty which is calculated to secure to America a practical monopoly of Cuba's commerce, and thus to destroy the last vestige of British trade with the island. The signature of the treaty has been reported from several quarters in the last few days, and there are indications that it will be ratified with slight, if any, alteration. As at present drafted, the Convention provides for a reduction of 20 per cent. on all Cuban products entering the United States, and from 20 to 50 per cent. on American products imported into Cuba. Not only is the average concession in favour of the United States much larger than that granted to Cuba, but the greatest reductions are on those products which American exporters find most difficult to introduce into the island. The United States already controls the largest part of the trade in goods on a large scale. On cast iron, for example, the reduction in favour of American exporters is 50 per cent. (all items); rails, 40 per cent.; bars, rods, &c., 30 per cent.; fine crucible steel, 25 per cent. The reduction on other items is as follows:—Wrought iron or steel, rough, 20 and 26 per cent.; wheels, fish plates, springs for railways, &c., 16 2-3 and 21 1-2 per cent.; iron pipe, 29 per cent.; wire, galvanised or not, 20 per cent.; anchors and anvils, 20 per cent.; wire gauze, 20 and 25 per cent.; fine tools, 25 per cent.; common tools, 33 1-3 per cent.; screw, nuts, bolts, &c., 45 per cent.; saddlary hardware, 33 per cent.; buckles, 50 percent., needles, 50 per cent.; crochet hooks, &c., 50 per cent.; common cuttlery, 30 per cent.; fine cuttlery, scissors, fish hooks, &c., 50 per cent.; surgical instruments, 50 per cent. small arms, 33 1-3 to 40 per cent.; sporting arms, 50 per cent.; manufactures of tin, plates, 25 per cent.; copper in crude forms, 33 1-3 per cent.; bar and sheet copper, 20 per cent.; copper wire, 16 2-3 to 33 1-3, according to gauge and finish; copper wire gauze, 33 1-3 per cent.; copper pipe, 20 per cent.; copper nails and tacks, 33 1-3 to 50 per cent.; nickel no differential; tin in various forms, from 14 to 40 per cent. zinc in various forms from 20 to 50 per cent. U. S. machinery is especially favoured the principal items being as follows:—Weighing machines, 33 1-

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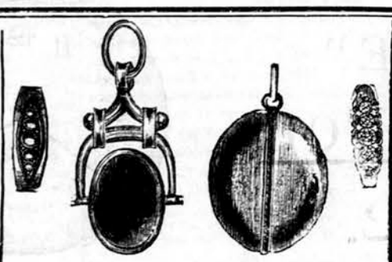

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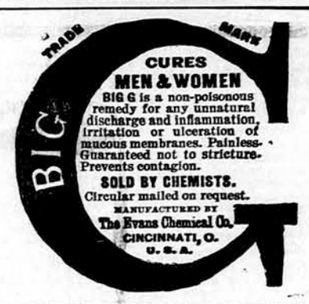
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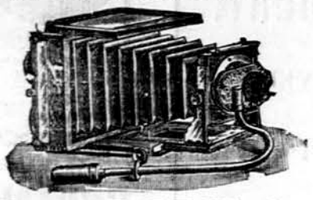

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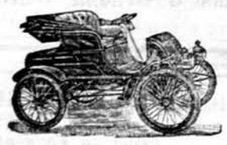

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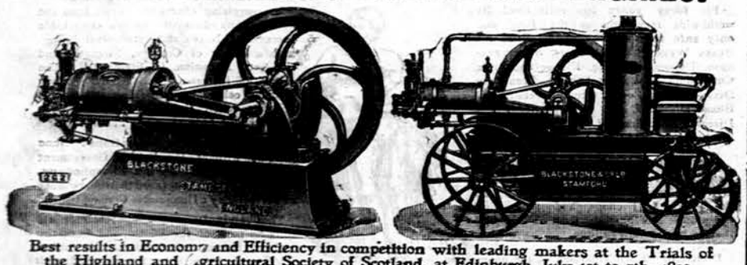

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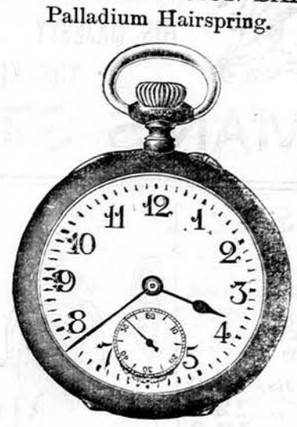
RS. 32.



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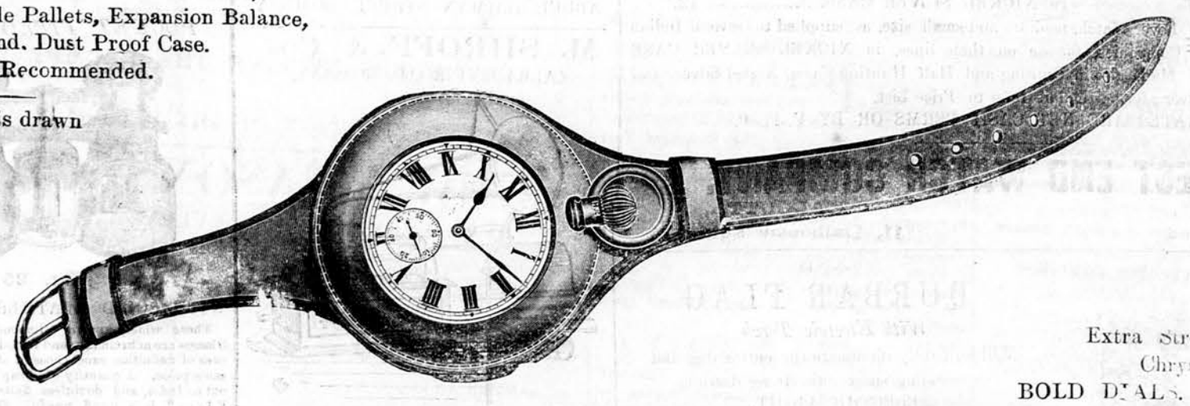

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